YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,207—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| • EGYPT | 1918 | G. L. Langborne | 30th Mar. |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 6th April |
| • CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 13th ,, |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne. | 20th ,, |
| • PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 27th ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 4th May |
| ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th ,, |
| M.D. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 18th ,, |
| ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 25th ,, |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st June |
| PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 8th ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. P. Jephson | 15th ,, |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th February 1901.

---

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLEOPATRA | R. Colledani | 4,073 | 1st Apr., 1901. |
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,140 | 1st May, 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 397-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | A. Bilaffer | 4,755 | 29th Mar., 1901. |
| F. FERDINAND | A. Martinolich | 6,045 | 15th April 1901. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 4095 | in May 1901. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 413-8 | Rs. 165 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 5 months | Rs. 1,656 | Rs. 633-8, |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,166 | ,, 687-8, |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | C. Mateovich | 2,965 | 23rd April 1901. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNAM | 6,206 | Seiller | 11th Apr., 1901. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1901. |
| INDUS | 6,257 | Duchateau | 6th June 1901. |

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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## THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVI-NDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every ription of Banking and Agency Business tran-d.

BAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1901.

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## KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

*TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.*

## MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

### THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,*
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

---

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

### HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

### WHISKIES.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIGHLAND MALT | Per doz. | 26 | 0 |
| FINE OLD GLENLIVET | ,, | 24 | 0 |
| SPECIAL LIQUEUR | ,, | 32 | 8 |
| OLD IRISH | ,, | 26 | 0 |

### BRANDIES.

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPECIAL INVALID | 15 years old, | per doz. | 76 | 0 |
| EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR | ,, | per bot. | 6 | 8 |
| FINE OLD PALE COGNAC | ,, | per doz. | 47 | 0 |
| OLD PALE COGNAC | ,, | ,, | 40 | 0 |
| PALE COGNAC | ,, | ,, | 34 | 0 |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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### INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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## ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

---

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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### KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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### ENAMELLED WARE.

SCHULTZE & CO.

HAMBURG, GERMANY.
ESTABLISHED 1893.

WORKS DEPOT—Large Stock, Prompt Delivery, Export to all parts—Goods quoted for Foreign Ports, Cables and Telegrams : "Thalelager Hamburg" A B C Code-Private Code.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc. supplied.

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### DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 15 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel, | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL—NICKEL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER—STERLING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 60 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 65 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case. | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 95 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

## SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

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THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

## BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-7

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON,

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## THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £2,523,225 |
| RESERVE FUND | £2,523,225 |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF THE
**BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.**
Under the direction of
MAURICE E BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH,
THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
**THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.**
ARTHUR ROBERT'S GREAT SUCCESS
**GENTLEMAN JOE,**
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to prevent disappointment to see the Last Performances of the BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY PATRONS are urgently requested to Book the FEW REMAINING SEATS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. The Bandmann Opera Company consisting of thirty-five London Artistes leave for Cairo en route for London on Wednesday, March 27th, from Prince's Dock by the Florio Rubattino s. s. Nilo.

ALL SCENERY AND DRESSES FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS AS USED IN THE LONDON PRODUCTIONS.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Hummum Street.

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### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SULTAN | 2831 | Pohlenz | 13th April. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and MOMBASSA, and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL, (Durban.)
For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

---

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 4th April, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.
Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

---

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over the AGENCY of AYALA CHAMPAGNE for WESTERN India, and are prepared to offer special terms for the supply of this well known brand to Clubs, Messes, and the Trade.

PHIPSON, & Co.
Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST ANNUITY and DIVIDEND WARRANTS to 31st December, 1900, have THIS DAY been POSTED to Shareholders who were borne on the Indian Register prior to 11th April, 1900.

H. WENDEN,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

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Citation under Section 250, Act X of 1865.

### IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
CASE No. 1 of 1901.

In the goods of MULLICK DAS RAM, of Dera Ismail Khan, deceased.

WHEREAS TILOKCHAND, CHELARAM and HARKESH CHLAL, of Dera Ismailkhan have made an application to this Court under Section 246 A, of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, for Probate of the Will of MULLICK DAS RAM, deceased, to be granted to themselves as the Executors named in the said Will; and whereas the 16th day of April, 1901, has been fixed for hearing the said application, this citation is issued, in terms of Section 250 of the said Act, to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased, to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the date specified above, before the grant of probate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Chief Court of the Punjab, this 22nd day of March, 1901, at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court Punjab.

By Order,
A. R. ANDERSON,
Deputy Registrar,
Chief Court, Punjab

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 160 of 1901.

BASIL SCOTT of Bombay Acting Advocate General, having his Office in the High Court ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BALCRISHNA DAMODARJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mahim, outside Fort of Bombay ... ... ... ... ... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit against the abovenamed Defendant praying.

A. That it may be declared that the properties mentioned in para 9 of the Plaint are validly dedicated to charity by the will of Lalla Gopal mentioned in the said Plaint.

B. That a scheme may be prepared by or under the direction of this Honorable Court for carrying out the trusts in the said will declared.

C. That the Defendant and some other fit and proper persons be appointed trustees under such scheme as aforesaid and that the said properties may be vested in such trustees.

D. That such trustees may be authorised to convey and to receive the purchase or compensation money for the Oart "Oopri" mentioned in the said Plaint in the event of the same being aquired for the Municipal Corporation of Bombay under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and to invest the moneys so received according to the directions of this Honorable Court and to hold the same when so invested in accordance with the terms of the scheme aforesaid.

E. That for the above purposes all necessary direction may be given and enquiries made.

F. That the Plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1901.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary
D. B. BINNING,

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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## HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c. best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

**GANGJI PADAMSI,**
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

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## THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

THE S.S. "CLEOPATRA," will be OPEN for INSPECTION to the PUBLIC, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 4 to 6 P.M., at Victoria Dock No. 7. Tickets of Admission are obtainable at the Company's Office.

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April, 1901, for the supply of:

500 Tons of Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak Logs—150 tons should be not less than 38 by 13 by 13 delivery to be completed not later than the second week in June 1901.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the rate.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's office, Parel 25th March 1901.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CHAIRS AND CROSSING.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 p. m. (gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1901, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on advice of acceptance of offer.

Note.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1901.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office in Oriental Buildings (2nd floor) Hornby Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent vacant land or ground situate, lying and being on the south side of Second Musaward Pakhady Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No, 346, New No. 11631, Old Survey No. 4/5 and New Survey No. 3267, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 5973, and Street No. 5, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and south by the property of Ludha Lukhamsey, on or towards the West by the property of Marey P. Machado, and on or towards the North by the Second Muzawar pakhady Lane.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1901.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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## BANKS.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL ........................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Manila |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
| Colombo. | Sourabaya. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..........£500,000
RESERVE FUND ..............£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

WANTED by Gentleman cannot afford the high rates by liners cheap passage second class from Karachi or Bombay to Ismalia or other Suez Port between the 8th and 22nd April or thereabouts. Apply "M." care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN to take charge of drawing office. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to ENGINEER, Bombay Improvement Trust. No previous applicants need apply.

A LADY'S SADDLE by good English maker, in good condition, length of seat about 23 inches, must be sent on approval. Apply to Capt. H. E. WHIFFIN, 13th B. L. Saugor C. P.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. Webb's Valuable Pictures, Books, China curiosities &c, at Apollo St, above Mr, Premchand Roychand's Offices TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreau, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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## SALES BY AUCTION

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "SETOS."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from A. Strandes, Esq., Agent, German East Africa Line, and Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., Agents, for the Underwriters, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1901, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned.

The steam-ship "Setos" of about 1,801 tons Register, as she now lies sunk in the Bombay harbour near the Middle Ground Battery.

The Bunker coal on board consisting of about 110 tons Bengal coal will be sold along with the steamer.

The cargo, passengers' baggage and crew's effects on board the vessel will not be included in the sale.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall pay the balance the next day and take charge of the vessel.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

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### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at 4th CAMMATIPOORA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., by order of Bai Ladkorebai one of the mortgagees and assignee of the right, and interest of Sha Bhanjee Mowjee deceased the other mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Lingoo Pirajee Boolam, Nursoo Pirajee Boolam and Julobai alias Hloobai, widow of Piraje Lingo Boolam, by virtue of a mortgage dated 13th December, 1898, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at 4th Cammatipoora Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 1358, and street Nos. 14, 16 containing by admeasurement 45 2-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 5728 new No 10433 old Survey No. 3307 and new Survey No. 6036 and bounded on the east by the house of Lingoo Rajanna on the west by the house of Kasool Errappa on the north by the said 4th Cammatipoora Street and on the south by sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co. solicitors or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 26th, 1901.

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FORT, BOMBAY.
## SPECIALITIES.

| BRANDIES. | WHISKIES. | WINES. |
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| LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old. | ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR. | SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA |
| JULES ROBINS O. P. | WATSON'S CLUB. | CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, |
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| AUSTRALIAN | „ SPEY ROYAL. | LIQUEURS. |
| GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL. | DAWSON'S PERFECTION. | FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS. |
| THOS DUNKIN'S. | UAM VAR. | W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE |
| | MATHER'S 3 Stars. | HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS |
| | | LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD |
| &c. &c. &c. | &c. &c. &c. | &c. &c. &c. |

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## THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
# RAILWAY GUIDE
## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs 5.

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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
# HUNTLEY & PALMERS
(LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House. known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

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# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
ASTHMA! BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE. RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒ"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London. W. Ct

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# TREZUKA.
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scarf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION —Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on ordinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. [illegible] of any of the Agents for above medicines

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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THE
# ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
## AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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"It is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. H. MAYOGUNN, "St. James Budget" Office, 15, Dorset Street, London, E.C.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT. | Rheims. |
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| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
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| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Vöslau. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

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Per Case of 4 Dozen....................Qts. Rs. 20 0
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### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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## NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis", Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,

Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

AT the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Crawford Market, Bombay, OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., except Sundays

ADMISSION REDUCED TO 8 ANNAS.
CHILDREN 4 ANNAS.

Special arrangements for PURDAH LADIES on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, from 1 P.M. to 1-30 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | Yens | 4 000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL........... | ,, | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ................. | .. | 8,130,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed .................... | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund................ | ,, | 11,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital............ | ,, | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. | |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 Years .................... | 5½ | Per Annum |
| ,, 1 Year .................... | 5 | ,, |
| ,, 6 Months .................... | 4½ | ,, |
| ,, 8 Months .................... | 4 | ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital........................... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ................ | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund .................. | $ 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
M. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
M. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
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| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 25.

EXCHANGE.

THE market opened quiet at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Wire and 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand with 3 mouths' credits at 1s. 4 3-16d. These rates remained in force all day. A small amount of Demand for April at 1s. 3 31-32d. was done in one place, but could not be repeated. No Bills were offering at 1s. 4 3-16d. We close quiet at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Wire .............................. | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| ,, Demand............................ | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| 3 months' Credit ..................... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| ,, Francs................................ | 170 |
| 30 days' Japan........................ | 143 |
| ,, Hongkong .......................... | 145 1-2 |
| ,, Shanghai ............................ | 199 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened with the Bank of Bombay Balance 14 lakhs up, and steadier advices from Calcutta, and paper at Rs. 95-8. During the day it advanced to Rs. 95-9 for ready and the settlement and closes at that rate.

SHARE MARKET.

The market is quiet with nothing doing.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd March, compared with last week, in lakhs and decimals:—

| | This week. | Last week. | Inc. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Public Deposits at Head Office............ | 53·97 | 52 77 | 4·20 | ... |
| Do. do. at Branches. | 65·02 | 49·19 | 15·83 | ... |
| Other Deposits ........................ | 536·00 | 530·16 | 5·84 | ... |
| Cash Credit undrawn........ | 17·90 | 18·00 | ... | ·10 |
| ASSETS. | | | | |
| Government Securities ... | 80·78 | 80·56 | ·22 | ... |
| Other Authorised Securities | 11·10 | 11·58 | ... | ·48 |
| Cash Credits on ditto .. | 56·98 | 58·40 | ... | 1·42 |
| Loans on ditto .. | 238·95 | 227·71 | 11·24 | ... |
| Bills discounted and purchased .......... | 214·85 | 211·89 | 2·96 | ... |
| Bullion...................... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cash Balances with Correspondence .......... | 2·20 | 2·04 | ·16 | ... |
| Cash and Currency Notes... | 7·16 | 223·06 | 14·10 | ... |

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet but steady with only a small business doing. Cargo was booked in the Kronberg for Havre at 15s. and for Liverpool at 16s. and in the Lowenberg for Antwerp and Hamburg at 14s.

COALS.

Firm with however only a small business doing. A line of 2,000 tons Cardiff for April shipment was done at Rs. 21 1-2 and 1,000 tons Heilgers. Standard ready at Rs. 12-12. Anthracite ready at Rs. 13-8.

WHEAT.

The market has been quiet to-day with very little doing and rates practically unchanged. We quote White Delhi at Rs. 4-5-9.

LINSEED.

Firm with a little doing at Rs. 8-6 for ready. April-May delivery is offered at Rs. 8-4.

RAPESEED.

Firm for ready at Rs. 6-5. For April-May dilivery the market has been steady and a fair amount was done at Rs 6-1 for Brown Cawnpore. Rs. 6-10 for Yellow Cawnpcre and Rs. 7-8 for Yellow Guzerat.

POPPY SEED.

There has been a slight decline to-day, but the market closes steady at Rs 7-13 for April-May.

CASTOR SEED.

Quiet but steady with no change in rates. We quote Rs. 34-4 ready and Rs. 34 April May.

GINGELLY SEED.

The market has been firm with a good business doing at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 per cent White .............. | Rs. 42-4 to Rs. 42-8 |
| 75 per cent ,, .............. | Rs. 44 |
| 85 per cent ,, .............. | Rs. 45 |

Receipts of Cotton and, Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd March 1901,

Receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd March 1901:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ........................ | 11,852 | bales. |
| Wheat ........................ | 4,758 | cwts. |
| Linseed ........................ | 11,310 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ........................ | 4,151 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed........................ | 14,485 | ,, |
| Poppyseed........................ | 72 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ........................ | 333 | ,, |
| Castorseed........................ | 5742 | ,, |
| Rice ........................ | 103,403 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ........................ | 5,041 | ,, |

COTTON.

In sympathy with the fresh decline which took place in the Home markets on Saturday, our market opened weak with very little inquiry for anything but lots of ready good stapled cotton. The sutta market which closed to-day has been more or less excited, and considerable transactions have taken place with many fluctuations in price. The rate quoted in the Cotton Trade Association rooms this afternoon was Rs. 216 while in the Cotton Exchange the rate was fixed at Rs. 211.

Bengals fully good for the Sutta was settled at Rs. 14-4.

The business done was very small 1,000 bales changed hands, buyers being local mills. We close dull at the following rates.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals fully good .................. | 144 | |
| ,, fine .................. | 156 | |
| Bilatti fully good .................. | 159 | |
| ,, fine .................. | 165 | |
| Khandeish fully good .................. | 155 | |
| Oomra stapled fully good.................. | 175 | |
| ,, ,, fine .................. | 182 | |
| Broach good.................. | 216 | 25th March |
| ,, fine .................. | 222 | ,, |
| ,, fine .................. | 204 | April |
| Bownugger good.................. | 167 | May |
| ,, fully good .................. | 180 | ,, |
| ,, fine.................. | 198 | ,, |
| Sawgd Dharwar good.................. | 192 | ,, |

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

247-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Parmanand and another vs The B B and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard for postponement.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs She ri Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

6500—Captain and V Jugjewan Karamchundas—Brigdas Laljee and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

339-00—R M Mody—Gordhundas Megujee and another Varried Vallie and others Tyabjee D and Co.

771-00—Thakurdas and Co—Ibrahim Ludhabhoy Chulton vs Rahimtoola Cassam.

788-00—Mirza H K Hukimchund—Bhrotajee and another vs—Khimraj Oomedmal and other.

26-01—Framjee and D Mahomed Hoosen vs—Oomer Gunnaji—Little and Co.

31-01—Crajee L and C—The Commercial Bank of India vs—Bhukardas Lalubhai and others—Chitms M and M and D and F.

44-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs—N C Mac Liod and another—M H Khan.

80-01—S B and N Bhawram Raghoba vs—Narayen Bhaooram Deshmookh and another—B M and M.

92-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Burjorjee Rustomjee Liboowala and others vs—Ramjan Rehimtoola—Payne G S and M.

101-01—R P Melhar Bei Pirojbai widow vs Joosub Rahimtoola MuGusk

103.01—Framjee and D Shavakshah Furdoonji Kapadia & others vs Eshwantrao Kisha...rao.

104 01—Mulla and all Khatri Mahomed Sulleman vs J sdn Souza Formuestigatiol of panperism.

51-00—Inperson M V Blackburn—vs W H Blackburn.

52-00—Inperson Tarbar vs—Narayen Harischandraon.

4-01—Inperson Vithoba Takugee vs—Nanabhai Cashnath—Mansuklal D S J.

7-01—Inperson Khatizabebee widow vs Kazee Koottoodin Khassim Sumesideen.

579-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kailianjee —M D and J part heard.

588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.

621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaljee widow—Bicknell M and M.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Mabk vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.

350-00—Mulbhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

512-00—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.

641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Tooleeebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.

803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and others vs Manockji Hormusji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water 3-2m. 4-5a. Low water, 9-5m.. 10-15a.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta

B. V. R. Cycling Club, Cycling and Athletic Sports, Oval.

Novelty Theatre: "Gentleman Jo " by the Bandmann Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.—There were three attacks and one death recorded from Plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Sunday.

"EN ROUTE" TO KERBALLA.—The remains of Nawab Nuserali Khan were brought down to Bombay on Saturday from Lahore and detrained at the Victoria Terminus, whence they were conveyed to the Mogul Cemetery, where they will be kept pending despatch to Kerballa (Mecca) for burial.

MR ANANDRAO MADHAVRAO EDWANKAR.—Short-hand writer and photographic teacher, died at his residence at Andheri, on the 23rd instant. Mr. Anandrao was a promising youth of the Daivadny community of Bombay. He held Professor Pitman's certificates for proficiency in short-hand and held a short-hand and type-writing class at Kalbadevi. He leaves behind him his aged parents, a widow and too children and a circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss. He was only 32 years of age.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YATCH CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March......... | To the Rescue............... | Vandervell |
| Overture ......... | Concert............... | Titl |
| Selection ......... | The Geisha............... | Jones |
| Valse ......... | Les Sirens............... | Walrtf |
| Scenaed Aria .. | L'Assedio di Arlem............... | Ve eli |
| Polka......... | Bonne Bouche............... | Waldteufel |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Plague has again made its appearance in Lower Damaun, and there is every probability of the history of Damaun recording the fifth annual epidemic of plague. On Friday the 22nd instant a Christion soldier and a Machan of Lower Damaun fell victims to plague. As customary, the people have appealed to the generous Damaunwala family to provide them with inoculation in which they have implicit faith, and it is believed, Dr. R. M. Kalapesi, will shortly visit the place and inoculate all persons who may be villing to accept the safeguard against plague.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—As the Annual Meeting of the Indo-British Institution the following musical programme was gone through by the children. Song—"Flower Bells" (A. L. Cowley) with light pole drill. Song—"Playing at Soldiers and Sailors" (A L. Cowley) with single stick drill.—Infants and elder girls. Chorus—"Back to London" from "Son Toy" (S. Jones), boys and girls. Miss Andeen accompanied on the Piano, and Mr. H. Sell, Government. Telegraph Department, kindly superintended the calesthenic exercises. Great credit is due to Mrs. Clarey, the Head Mistress, for her careful arragements for the Annual Meeting held in the Girl's School.

NOTES FROM THASRA.—A correspondent from Thasra writes in reference to the appointment of Khan Saheb F. A. Edroos, Mamlatdar of Thasra, as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. He says: Mr. Edroos belongs to a well-known family in Surat. He is a graduate of arts and was head-lecturer in Arabic and Persian in the Elphinstone High School, and also worked as Deputy Educational Inspector for the Persian and Hindustani Schools in Bombay, before he joined the Revenue Department. In his honour, several meetings and parties have been held by the Banias, Patedars, and Mahomedans of Thasra and a public meeting was held at Dakore, in which Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, the District Deputy Collector was present.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.—The 27th Anniversary of this Samaj was celebrated at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, for 4 days regularly from Thursday to Sunday from 7 a.m., to 9 a.m., and from 4-30 p.m., to 6-30 p.m. The proceedings of the days were conducted in accordance with the printed programme and amongst the speakers who addressed the gatherings on different occasions on different subjects were Messrs. Morovinayak Shinganai, Rangildas, Dalbhaji Droova Swami Bhaskaranand, Shastri Hahari Sharma, Sitaram, C. Delvi, B.A., L L.B., Shastri Krisnanaji Gaisas, Professor R. K. Bhagawat Swami Atmanand Saraswati and Mr. Kalliandas, B.A. The Anniversary was a success.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, Allaudin Nasirrodin and Ahmedudin Nasiroodin were charged by a native sub-inspector of the Delhi Police, with using as genuine a forged hundi of Rs. 1,500 in Bombay, during the last Mahurrum. Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the accused said that his clients were shop-keepers at Delhi. A few months ago, they were prosecuted along with one Faridudin before the District Magistrate at Delhi, on a charge of forgery. After a lengthy trial Faridudin was discharged and the two accused were transferred to Bombay on the ground of the offence having been committed there. Mr. Kazi contended that the transfer was irregular as the District Magistrate had no power to do so. The magistrate said that he would go into the evidence and see what could be done in the matter. The case was then adjourned, the accused being liberated on bail of Rs. 500 each.

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The Hon. Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Knight, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, will inspect the District Court of Thana to-morrow.

The following Mahomedan gentlemen were the Thana Delegates, who attended the Mahomedan Educational Conference held in the Nawab's Palace at Surat under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. E Giles, M. A., Director of Public Instruction on Monday last:—Moonshee Shaikh Nooroodin, Moonshee Shamshoodin Buno Mian Mahomed Jafer and Moonshee Shaikh Abdool Kadar Ahamedi, the latter gentleman is the Persian Teacher in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School. For the purpose of carrying out the proposals of the M. E. Conference in the Thana District, Mir Moonshee Mahomed Hassan Makba and Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdool Kadar Baakzai have been appointed Vice-President and Secretary, respectively.

It is stated that on the application of Mr. Krishna Bapoo Koli's Nakhwa, a former member of the Thana Municipality, the Kolis of Chandni and Managire are collecting subscriptions among themselves for their Koli brothers, whose houses were destroyed by the fire at Versova, near Anderi last week.

Mr. Balla Mian Patel of Papdi has lately made several acres of cultivable land on the Ioongar Hill (opposite the Bassein Station) with the assistance of a large number of Katodis and men of hewild tribes. The Hill is said to be the best Sanitarium in the Thana District, and it was visited by Sir Richard Temple, Bart, when he was Governor of Bombay in 1881.

A gang of robbers entered the village of Wasonda (near Campooli) with torch lights and attacked the house of the Police Patel Wholia and having belaboured him and his wife unmercifully looted a large quantity of grain, and set his house on fire. They are still at large with their booty. About sixteen head of cattle belonging to the Patel were destroyed by fire.

A Marwadi of Dhanoo, who was committed on a charge of causing the death of a Katodi at Savte in January last has been tried by the Assistant Judge of Thana and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

Lalloo Oomar Telee and five other Thakurs of of Umarmali, who were committed on a charge of upsetting a Pilot Engine (which was in charge of Mr. Burzorji Nanabhai Engine Driver) near Kerardi in January last will be tried to-morrow. Lalloo and two of the Thakurs made their confession before the Taluka Magistrate of Shapoor; but they retracted their statements in the Court of the Committing Magistrate at Thana. It is said that the Sessions Judge of Thana intends to summon an engineering expert in order to give evidence.

Six births (three males and three females) and eighteen deaths (including six from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were thirty one deaths (including eleven from plague) at Coorla during the same period. Azam Harri Venayek Vaidya, Census Inspector of the Thana Municipality, died of plague yesterday.

Seventeen third class pasangers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever when removed from the trains at Kalyan and five at Palghar during last week. They were detained for treatment under the Special Medical officers at these station.

Mr. Naro Raghunath Babre has been appointed a Third Class Special Magistrate at Chinchni-Tarapoor in Dhanoo. Rao Saheb Abaji Sakharam Deshmookh has been promoted to Fifth Grade Inspector of Police in the Thana District.

In the Thana District reaping of rabi crops and rabburning is in progress. Fodder supply is sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. The prices of food grains are almost stationary.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

### TRUSTS ALLEGED TO BE VOID.

GORDHANDAS SOONDARDAS VS. BAI RAMKUVAR AND OTHERS.

This suit was brought by Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas, of the firm of Messrs. Muljee Jaitha and Co. large mill-owners and merchants, against Bai Ram kuvar, widow of Dharamsi Soonderdas, Goculdas Naranjee, Khimjee Pursnotam, Narandas Kanjee, Purshotum Naranjee, Kursondas Dharamsi, and others. The plaintiff prayed that it should be declared that an indenture of the 17th October 1872 did not create any trust or vest any estate in the trustees named in it and that the properties thereby conveyed remained the property of the grantor; and that it might be declared that the trusts attempted to be created by the indenture in favour of the sons of Soonderdhas Mulji were void, &c. The Hon, Mr. Scott. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Vicaji and Mr. H. B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Monsukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetji, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Smethani, Bland and Noble, and Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchond and Wadia, appeared for the defendants. The case has been at hearing before his lordship for several days, but the details are of no general interest.

Mr. Inverarity and Sir Griffith Evans having raised a number of issues, Mr. Inverarity opened the case. The learned counsel entered into the history of the family of the late Mulji Jetha, and pointed out how he took his son Soonderdas into partnership when he was thirty-six years of age, Soonderdas had never had any separate share in the partnership, but he seemed to have assisted his father in the business. The basis upon which the case would be argued would be that they were members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, and were the joint owners of the property which they had self-acquired. Soonderdas, therefore, had no power to make his will. On the 17th October, 1872, these two gentlemen made a trust deed which was the question at issue in the case. On the same day they also settled a number of other properties upon charitable trusts. This settlement was in all probability bad in law, because no possession was given to the trustees. The learned counsel argued that the trust was not properly created, Soonderdas made his will on the 1st December, 1874 and died on the 13th January, 1875, Mulji Jetha made his will on the 30th October, 1888, and died on the 14th August, 1889. Dharamsi Soonderdas managed the property during the later Mulji's lifetime and continued to manage it after Mulji's death. When the plaintiff Gordhandas attained majority he and Dharamsi jointly managed the property. Dharamsi and Gordhandas treated the property as if it belonged to them jointly and it was not until 1889 when Dharamsi died, that any claim was put forward by Dharamsi himself or any of his representatives. The position taken up by Dharamsi was mentioned in his will which he had executed only a fortnight before he died. The plaintiff had been under the impression for several years that the property was a joint property belonging to the two brothers, and his brother never hinted to him that he was not entitled to it jointly with him. The plaintiff did not know that this brother had taken up that position till after Dharamsi died. Having commented upon the will and the deed of trust, the learned counsel contended that Goverdhandas would be entitled to half the share in the property under the will of Soonderdas, and if he was not so entitled, he could still claim half of the property which was added to the trust under the deed.

Evidence was called in support of the plaintiff's case. Mr. Jamsetjee Cowasjee Patel, of Messrs. Munshukial, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, solicitors, was examined on behalf of the plaintiff in regard to the affairs and accounts of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co. About 350 exhibits were put in by the witness. A number of the clerks in the plaintiff's service were also examined as regarded accounts.

Sir Griffith Evans, on behalf of the defendants, stated that with the exception of Purshotam Narronji, the defendants were not in a position to admit or deny that Soonderdas Mulji had no separate property of his own. Soonderdas, however, had executed the indenture both in his capacities of grantor and trustee. The entries in the account-books relating to the property had not been made at the instance of Mulji Jetha and Soonderdas Mulji. After the execution of the indenture one of the trustees undertook the management of the trust properties, and whatever entries had been made in the accounts had been made with such trustees' consent. According to Hindu law Dharamsi Soonderdas had become solely entitled to the trust properties and also of the lands willed to him by Soonderdas Mulji. After the death of Soonderdas Mulji Jetha was not in possession of the estate. The trustees made over the same to Dharamsi Soonderdas on the later attaining his majority. Dharamsi did not join with the plaintiff in the management. but after Mulji Jetha's death, Dharamsi managed the whole of the trust property down to the time of his own death. The plaintiff only joined in the management as a partner in the firm. The learned counsel cited a large number of English and Indian cases in support of his contentions and argued. the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief he claimed,

Khimji Purshotam, one of the trustees of the deed and father-in-law of Dharamsi, was examined on behalf of the defence. and he spoke to some of the entries in the books regarding Mulji Jetha's property,

Tulsidas Hurkisondas, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, gave evidence regarding the affairs of the late Dharamsi. Dharamsi asked him to consult some good European lawyer on the subject, and the witness accordingly submitted the case to Mr. Smetham.

The case is being proceeded with.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

### MURDER BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.

IMPERATOR VS. HAIDER WALAD SHEKH YASIN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in December last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of one Jaising Mahar by inflicting a deep punctured wound, which penetared to a lung, and caused Jaising's death within a few minutes. On the 16th October last, the accused, who was a Constable at the Kurre post, was ordered to go on night patrol duty. He came to Sunnasgaon about midnight, and found the police patel, Mahipati, and a Mahar, Jaising, asleep at the chowdi. He called out to them, and the police patel awoke at once; but Jaising, the deceased, remained in his bed. The accused thereupon gave a slap to Jaising and asked him where the other Mahars were. Jaising replied they were at home, and the accused ordered him to bring them. Jaising left the chowdi accordingly, and brought one of the remaining three Kamdars, i.e., village servants, with him. The accused asked why the others had not been brought, and he was told one had gone to another village, where he cultivated a field; and the other, Vedu, Jaising's father, was a very old man and was at home. Accused remarked that the two Mahars might have gone to commit a theft, and then looked into the books which the patel had placed before him. Just then Jaising, who was seated near a side-door in the chowdi, called out to the accused "Sepoy, Bawa (Sir Constable) I was present and not absent why then did you unjustly beat me?" Accused replied "hold your tongue. I have not beaten you enough, you rascal. I have yet to give you a thrashing'. The Mahar retorted "if you beat me, I will beat you." The accused was beside himself with anger on hearing these words; and leaving his seat, seized the Mahar by the hair and dragged him in the chowdi. The Mahar, in his turn, tried to extricate himself, and seizing the accused by the waist, gave him a push. Accused then dealt the Mahar some blows with his stick, which had brass fastenings, and the last blow was so severe that it caused a wound. All this while Jaising had been calling out that he had been unjustly beaten. He also appeared to have defended himself as far as he could, but the last blow was a violent one, and he was about to run away, when the accused taking out a dagger, thrust it into his back near the left side. The deceased, Jaising, stumbling outside, cried out that he had been stabbed, and in a few minutes he expired. After inflicting that blow, accused left the chowdi in hot haste. He forgot even to put on his boots or to take his bag containing his purse, or to take his stick or his patrol book. The patel had shouted out to the accused to desist but on seeing the dagger had retreated and become unnerved. He gave an alarm at once, and a torch was lighted, and a search was made for the accused, but he was not found. The patel sent a report to the chief constable. The Sessions Judge said it was clear that the accused was the aggressor throughout. The Maharas belonged to a caste which was despised. As the police patel admitted, they were expected to speak with bated breath in the presence of a policeman. There was no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the offence was committed without premeditation in a sudden fright, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel. But there was no doubt the accused took undue advantage and acted in a cruel and unusual manner. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Looking at all the circumstances, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE Archduke Rainer of Austria has presented his magnificent collection of Papyri, which is one of the finest in the world, to the Hofbibliothek at Vienna. This splendid gift consists of 70,000 Greek, 30,000 Arabic, and 5,000 Coptic Manuscripts, all of which have been catalogued during the last fifteen years by Professor Karabacek, who has just been appointed director of the Vienna Hofbibliothek.

## PLAGUE PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS.

Statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory from 1st January to 15th March 1901.

| Date. | Where and to whom sent | Doses |
|---|---|---|
| | Ceylon, Colombo. | |
| 4-1-01<br>5-2-01<br>8-3 01 | Colonial Secretary... ............ | 1,500 |
| | Bombay Presidency. Bombay. | |
| 7 toll, 15 to 18 25 to 31 Jan. 01 4,5, 11, to 15, 16 to 22, 25, February 01 and [1]1, 4 to 8, 12 to 15 March 01 | Laboratory Officers.. ......... | 691 |
| 7,14 1 01<br>11-2-01 and 7-3 01 | Municipal Commissioner ...... | 2,401 |
| 16-1 01 | Rao Bahadur S V Kantak, Asstt Surgeon and Superintendent Vaccination............ | 24 |
| 22-1-01, 7,14,-3-01<br>13-3-01 | Dr R M Kalapesi, Tutor to Grant Medical College......... | 356 |
| 23-1-01 | Medical Officer of the Port Trust Inoculation Station .. | 102 |
| 8,9,-2-01 | Dr C Fernandes.................. | 96 |
| 22-2-01 | Major R W S Lyons, M D, I M C, J P, 1st Physician Sir J J Hospital ............ | 50 |
| 26-2-01 | Dr A S Paymaster, Medical Practitioner ............ | 66 |
| 1,2,-3-01 | Dr F N Bisni, L M and S ....... | 138 |
| | Jullunder District (Punjab.) Bangah. | |
| 7,14,21,28, Jan. 1901<br>4,11,16 to 21,25-2-01<br>4 to 6,11- March 01 | Chief Plague Medical Officer. | 1,70,463 |
| | Sialkot. | |
| 11-3-01 | Plague Medical Officer ....... | 5,011 |
| | Behar Provinces Bankipur: | |
| 10-1-01 and 13-2-01 | Civil Surgeon ..................... | 4,004 |
| | Gaya: | |
| 21-1-01,<br>18-2-01,<br>13-3-01,<br>13-3 01 | Civil Surgeon.......................... | 16,036 |
| | Dr E Micholl, District Medical Officer, E, I Railway ......... | 294 |
| | Monghyr: | |
| 8-2 01 | Civil Surgeon ....................... | 502 |
| | Dinapur: | |
| 16-2 01 | Medical Officer in charge Station Hospital ............. | 102 |
| | Nagpur: | |
| 9-1-01 | Major A Buchanan, I M S, Superintendent Central Jail. | 120 |
| | Deccan: Secanderabad | |
| 23-1-01 | Dr C M Thompson, Staff Surgeon and Medical Officer in charge Civil Hospital ........ | 300 |
| | Cyprus: | |
| 18-1-01 | Chief Medical Officer to Government of Cyprus ...... | 72 |
| | Poona: | |
| 31-1-01 | Chief Plague Authority. Poona Cantonment.. ......... | 2,016 |
| | Karachi | |
| 27-2-01 | Health Officer, Karachi Municipality ............. | 3,012 |
| | Marwar: Jodhpur: | |
| 11-3-01 | Residency Surgeon .............. | 506 |
| | Central India Indore: | |
| 11-3-01 | Asstt Surgeon Charitable Dispensary .............. | 21 |
| | Capetown: | |
| 14-3-01 | Professor Simpson (Enteric and dysentary Commission) on behalf of the Cape Government: ........... | 20,068 |
| | Bengal Calcutta | |
| 6,11,-3 March 01 | Special Health Officer ........ | 350 |
| | Chupra | |
| 23-1-01 | Civil Surgeon .................... | 1,000 |
| | Shahabad | |
| 23-2-01 | Major F C Clarkson, I M S, Civil Surgeon ............. | 1,004 |
| | Singapur | |
| 9-3-01 | Health Officer Municipality... | |
| | Oudh Province Benures | |
| 29-1-01,<br>4-2-01<br>9-3 01 | Civil Surgeon ............... | 3,057 |
| | Grant Total..... | 2,33,912 |

Statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory, during the week ending Friday 22nd March 1901.

| Date | where and to whom sent | Doses |
|---|---|---|
| | Bombay Presidency Bombay: | |
| 23-3-01 | Laboratory Officers .................. | 24 |
| | Damaun: | |
| 16-3-01 | Mrs S M Damaunwala ......... | 431 |
| | Kolaba District Alibag: | |
| 22-3-01 | Dr P A Cordeiro, L M and S Asstt Surgeon.............. | 501 |
| | Paradi (Surat) | |
| 22-3-01 | Hospital Assistant Paradi Dispensary ................. | 204 |
| | Bihar Province Mazaffarpur; | |
| 16-3-01 | Civil Surgeon ........................ | 201 |
| | Gaya: | |
| 22-3-01 | Civil Surgeon .................. | 5,005 |
| | Punjab: Bangah (Jullunder) Disbric? | |
| 19-3-01 | Chief Plague Medical Officer.................. | 10,016 |
| | Madras: | |
| 19-3 01 | Sanitary Commissioner ...... | 2 010 |
| | Australia; New Zealand, Wellington; | |
| 18-3-01 | Premier ................... | 2,001 |
| | Perth. Western Australia, | |
| 18-3-01 | Colonial Secretary ............. | 5,017 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total sent out during the week under report ... | 25,145 |
| Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above .................... | 2,33,912 |
| Total sent up to 31st December 1900 ......... | 20,26,549 |
| Grand Total .............. | 22,8,906 |

## THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND,

The undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged ......................... | 24.707 |
| Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata (for the Calcutta Fund) .............. | 2,000 |
| Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Mistri............ | 1,000 |
| Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt. (for Calcutta Fund)... | 300 |
| ,, ,, (for the Bombay Fund | 300 |
| Massrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Maneckji Cama .............. | 500 |
| The Hon. Mr. G. M. Mackenzie ............ | 375 |
| The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russel ............ | 300 |
| Sirdar Khan Bahadur Haji Kasum Mitha...... | 250 |
| Capt. Goodrige, Director, R. I. M. ........... | 250 |
| The Hon. Mr. Justice E. Fulton ............ | 250 |
| The Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth ............ | 200 |
| Mr. Harkisondas Narothumdas ............ | 200 |

Received from Mr. F. N. Paton as per following particulars:—Vacuum Oil Co. Rs. 100, Mr. F. T. Parrot Rs. 25, Mr. G. H. Phillips Rs. 5, Mr. Neil Buchanan Rs. 5, Mr. J. T. D'Cunha Rs. 5, Mr. W. E. West Rs. 3, Four other employers Rs. 2, Mr. Isidor Mendonsa Re. 1, Mr. A. M. Henriques Re. 1, Mr. J. J. George Re. 1, Mr. A. J. Noronha Re. 1,

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. T. M. Gracious ............................ | 150 |
| Col. Owen ............................ | 100 |
| Mr. F. N. Paton ............................ | 100 |
| Ms. R. D. Sethna............................ | 50 |
| Mr. D. E. Wacha............................ | 50 |
| Khan Bhadur Pestonji Jahangir Taleyarkan C.I.E.................... | 50 |
| Mr. Hirjibhoy Nawroji Parekh ............ | 31 |
| Mr. Sarabji Dadabhoy Patel ............ | 15 |
| Messrs. Hall and Gray Engineers............ | 10 |
| Mr. Arkeshir Byramji Patel ............ | 10 |
| Total Rs. | .../31,198 |

S. Rebsch, Sassoon J. David, Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Vassonjee Khimjee, Dinshaw Eduljee Vachha, Narondas Purshotomdas, Fredrick Noel Paton, Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerbhoy, Jehangir Bomanjee Petit. Honorary Secretaries.

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## EXPORT OF SHORT-REELED YARN TO SINGAPORE.

WE extract the following from the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—The production of "short-reeled" dyed cotton yarn in this country, and the impossibility of suppressing it in some parts of the kingdom, whilst in others it has been declared illegal has been practically demonstrated by the ineffectual proceedings which were taken in the Sheriff's Court, Glasgow, in July, 1899. On the occasion of a deputation to the Board of Trade several months ago it was suggested on behalf of the Board of Trade that a conference should be held in London between representatives of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce or of the Scotch dyers and of the Manchester Chamber for the purpose of considering the best way of securing uniform definition of, and obedience to the law. Correspondence has passed between the Board of Trade and the Chamber with a view of arriving at the basis of discussion at such conference mutually acceptable to all the parties concerned. A letter from the Board of Trade was read stating that the Scotch yarn dyers would be willing to take part in a conference if convened to consider the following points, viz.:—(1) What if any, is the standard length of a hank of cotton yarn in Eastern markets other than India? (2) Is it possible that a uniform length of hanks can be established in these markets? And (2), if so, what steps can be taken to enforce this standard? The Board of Trade added that if, as was probable, these points were regarded by the Manchester Chamber as forming a suitable basis for discussion, arrangements would be made for holding the conference. It was suggested that each side (the Scotch dyers and the Manchester Chamber) should appoint three representatives, and that an independent chairman should be nominated by the Board of Trade. It was resolved to accept the proposed basis of discussion, and the appointment of representatives of the Manchester Chamber was remitted to the Special Committee which has already had this matter under consideration.

## CONCERNING THE NEW COINAGE.

### POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

THERE will be no interval of inaction at the Royal Mint between the coinage of the present issues and those now in preparation for the new reign. It is not expected that the help of Birmingham will have to be sought to any serious extent, because the Bank of England will continue the distribution of Victorian gold and silver pieces until the supply is exhausted, and the Mint would naturally decline to put into circulation an excessive supply of new coins merely for the purpose of satisfying the public curiosity. In other words, says the "Birmingham Daily Post," it is to be anticipated that the Mint will be ready with its dies before the proclamation of the King in Council gives legal currency to the new moneys, and that a supply of them will be available forthwith. No attempt will be made to secure simultaneity in the issue of gold pieces from the Mints in London, Melbourne, Sydney, and Perth, the colonial mints being provided with their dies from headquarters as opportunity may serve, and there is a probability that some only of the denominations, such as the gold pieces, will be struck off the new dies in the first instance, because of the length of time occupied in completing the silver series.

As the problem of the designs for the new coinage is more complex than the public might presume, many months must necessarily elapse before the coinage of the Empire is in train for revision. The assumption that his Majesty's head will appear three-quarter face, because of the difficulty of treating the beard, is purely gratuitous. The sketches are still being made, and will require the imprimature of the King, but it is at any rate assured, that the face will be turned towards the right, that of her late Majesty having been turned towards the left, and that the slightest possible departure will be made from the strict lateral profile. The intention is that the same head shall reappear throughout the Edwardian series an it may be taken for granted that there will be no coronet.

The colonial issues present many difficulties. The designs for these—such as Ceylon cents, Hong Kong half-dollars Jamaican half-pennies, and a hundred others—do not originate in the first instance with the Mint authorities, but are submitted to the Treasury through the Crown agents and others on behalf of the local Governments concerned. No custom of veto, apart from suggestion, exists with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as Master of the Mint, and there is no compulsion on the part of any self-governing colony to place an effigy of the Sovereign upon its coinage at all. It will thus be obvious that no general proclamation can be made applicable to the coinage of every part of the Empire. That which will first pass the seal will pertain to the English issues primarily, and the others will in some instances await subsequent legislation.

## BELIEVING IN THINGS.

THE wounded man in the Bible story believed in the Good Samaritan because the latter, finding him half dead by the wayside, carried him home to an inn and had him taken care of.

People are continually saying of one thing and another "Oh, I don t believe in it," "I haven't a particle of faith in it," and so forth and so on.

Well, whether one is justified in that sort of talk or not depends on circumstances. If the thing, whatever it may be, is a proved fraud or humbug, no sensible person will believe in it. It were a pity if you did, for a whole string of reasons that you can think of as well as I can.

But imagine that individual, or an article, has in some way conferred a distinct benefit on you, or on somebody you know of then wouldn't you believe in him, or in it.

Holding you to be an intelligent and rightminded human being, I am safe on answering the question for you. So I put you on record here as having said," Yes, of course I would!"

Very good then. We agree as to the point to be settled, and may now introduce Mr. B. Mills Sim, of 2, West Mary Street Arbroath.

Mr. Sim is a young married man, and holds and important place on the local newspaper. He is well educated, and knows the meaning of words as well as the editor of the London "Times," or a leading member of Parliament.

"I believe in Mother Seigal's Syrup," says Mr. Sim, in a letter dated 19th of March this year (1900)" because I have frequently been picked up and put on my feet by it.

"Rather more than two years ago I was alarmed by a feeling of oppression and keen pain over the region of the heart Sometimes it made me catch my breath. I was particularly bad after meals, and occasionally the sense of suffocation was so great that I almost fancied my breath was going out of me altogether.

"Thinking my heart itself was wrong in some way I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was not of the heart, but of the digestion—a sharp attack of dyspepsia.

"He sent me a bottle of medicine, but I didn't use it. I had heard of so many people being cured of indigestion by Mother Seigal's Syrup, that I used that, and about two bottles set me right—a clear saving of time and money.

"The following November I was shut up in the house for six weeks by an onset of sciatica, resulting from influenza. The pain was intense; it nearly drove me frantic.

"Reasoning that the medicine which cured the indigestion might cure the sciatica, I began taking Mother Seigal's Syrup again. It did the business. I went back to my work, and haven't had a twinge since.

"That is why I believe in Seigel's Syrup, and swear by it."

IN submitting the Budget Estimate of the Bellary District Board for the year 1901-1902, the President of the District Board writes thus on the subject of avenues in the Bellary District:—"Bellary was described by Sir Thomas Munro as a treeless District, but much has been done since this day to plant trees in various places. There remain, however, long stretches of road without avenues over country absolutely devoid of shade, and endeavours are being made to remedy this. On the Revenue side I am inaugurating a system under which all village headmen will, as far as possible, be required to plant a few trees every year at the side of the roads or paths in the neighbourhood of their villages. This system obtains in Mysore and may well be imitated here. The great difficulty is water, but if planting operations are undertaken at the proper time, the young plants gets the benefit of the rains and can be nursed through the succeeding hot weather. The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, has kindly advised me regarding the most suitable species for avenue trees in this District."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Venus, 2312 tons, Captain J Morgan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Caspian, 2,818 tons, Captain D Young, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara 3,439 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 11th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford which proceeded to Karwar on the 20th instant, with H E the Governor, returned to Bombay on Saturday.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Tientsin, 2555 tons, Captain C D Bennett, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe 19th February brought a cargo of coal, and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itaura, 3,363 tons, Captain H G Creft, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Akyab 7th March, via coast ports, brought a Cargo of rice and Mr S David as a passenger. She will sail to-day for R[illegible]oon in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's Nizam, 2011 tons Captain Elliot which arrived in harbour on Sunday from C[illegible]tta, 26th February via coast ports, brought a general car[illegible] and seven deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s [illegible]seri, 912 tons, Captain J E Davison, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah 10th March via Aden, brought a general cargo, 37 cases specie and 47 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamer Co's s s Hiroshima Maru 2,035 tons, Captain S Yoshizawa, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Yokohama 20th February via intermediate ports, brought a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Kodama, Mr A F Cooke and 32 deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 25.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim | | Greet | | | Receiving Hulk |
| Magdala | | Greet | | | Turret-ship |
| Abyssinia | | Greet | | | Turret-ship |
| H M S Cossack | | Cartwright | | | Royal Navy |
| Pomone | | Simons | Dry Dock | | Royal Navy |
| Plassey | | Carver | | | Torpedo Catcher |
| Assaye | | Lambert | | | Do |
| Barawa | 234 | Jaffer | | | M M & Co |
| Ballaarat | 2869 | Field | | | P & O Co |
| Clyde | 2198 | Valentini | | | P and O Co |
| Zamania | 2852 | Lee | | | M M & Co |
| Una[illegible]ina (barque) | [illegible]02 | Roberts | | | V Kaderbhoy |
| Southport | 2305 | Roberts | | | W & A G & Co |
| Khandalla | 1318 | Metcalfe | | | M M & Co |
| Nevasa | 1945 | Jacobs | | | M M & Co |
| Unity | 930 | Hansen | | | Bombay Co |
| Orissa | 3525 | Hugill | | | M M & Co |
| Onipenta | 3420 | Butler | Kurrachee | 29-3 | M M & Co |
| Rajpootana | 1312 | Kendall | | | M M & Co |
| Okara | 3439 | Sheldrick | | | M M & Co |
| Nizam | 2041 | Elliot | | | T M & Co |
| H M S Highflyer | | Brock | | | Royal Navy |
| Tientsin | 2555 | Bennett | | | P & O Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan McNiel | 1591 | Makepeace | Madras | 27-3 | F M & Co |
| B | Itaura | 3363 | Croft | | | M M & Co |
| C | Caspian | 2810 | Young | | 26-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| F | Tolosa | 2099 | Seaborne | Hamburg | 31-3 | F F & Co |
| H & J | Angpa | 2257 | Williamson | | | Standard O Co |
| N | Hiroshima Maru | 2035 | Yoshizawa | Yokohama | 3-4 | N Y K |
| O | Kronberg | 2208 | Schultz | Liverpool | 26-3 | Volkart Bros |
| P | Lowenburg | 3235 | Frerione | Antwerp | 1-4 | Glade & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabermati | 524 | Fakeer | Kurrachee | 25-3 | Shepherd & Co |
| Indrawati | 513 | Noormohomed M | Goa | 25-3 | Do |
| Ponani | 552 | Ebrahim Bhownager | | 26-3 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Istrar | 2978 | McKay | Antwerp | 29-3 | K N & Co |
| 3 | Nilo | 1505 | Canzoneri | Venice | 27-3 | C Boggiano |
| 4 | Longships | 2843 | Moore | Dunkirk | 27-3 | W & A G & Co |
| 5 | Parramatta | 2854 | Denny | | | P & O Co |
| 6 | Coromandel | 2783 | Vibert | China | 27-3 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Cleopatra | 2132 | Colledani | Trieste | 1-4 | A L S N Co |
| 12 | Egypt | 4178 | Langborne | Aden | 30-3 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 762 | Russell | | | M M & Co |
| 16 | Monsoori | 1735 | Bennett | Repairing | | B & P S N Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pachumba | 545 | Rickford | Kurrachee | 26-3 | M M & Co |

* Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVAL.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | H M S Highflyer | Brock | Persian Gulf. |
| | Okara s | Sheldrick | Calcutta Mar 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Safari s | Abrins | Zanzibar &c. |
| | Silesia s | Craglietto | Rangoon. |
| | Canara s | Stefling | Zanzibar via Mombasa. |
| | Venus s | Morgan | Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Itaura, Creft for Rangoon.
" Caspian Young for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam for Calcutta &c.
" Tientsin for China and Japan.
" Hiroshima Maru for Japan &c.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. Owing to the Annual Sports being held on Wednesday evening the Combined Company Drill will take place on the open space of ground in front of Head-Quarters at 5-15 p. m. on Thursday next, the 28th Inst Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are particularly requested to attend this parade.

3. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a m. on Friday next, the 29th Instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, Dress,—Drill Order, Khaki

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th March.

1. The Honorary Colonel's Prize and Match XI (sharpshooters Stakes), will be fired for at Coorla on Saturday afternoon next. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. local time. Conditions of the Honorary Colonels' prize will be published to-morrow.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow, Thursday and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. local time.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p. m. to-day and Friday next.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 25.

Monday: pressure changes have again been irregular. The baroneter has fallen generally, the fall being brisk south-east Punjab and adjacent districts and also in North Bengal, Assam, upper Burma and parts Central Provinces shallow depression in still shown in Bengal and Assam where pressure is normal or in very slight defect. Pressure is in considerable to large excess in north west and central India and the greater port of the peninsula and severe hailstorm has occured at Simla where the precipitation amounted to one inch. A few light local showers are reported. Skies are cloudy in Madras, Deccan, East Bengal and Upper Burma but are clear elsewhere. The depression in Bengal may give thunderstorm in East Bengal and Assam. Fine clear weather prevoils generally elsewhere. Temperature is below normal in Punjab, Rajputana, North Western and Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and above normal in Bengal and Burma

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH.

### SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Bombay, Delhi, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The greatest departures from the normal noticeable in the day and night temperatures are;—Maximum from 5° to 14° in defect in Rajputana, the Punjab Central India, the Central Provinces and at Jeypur-Agra and Jhansi, and minimum 5° in defect at Indore The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 58° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Dwarka, Secunderabad, Bellary and Coimbatore.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Ahmednagar and Secunderabad.

Fresh to strong northerly winds are likely to below along the coast from Dwarka to Calicut.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROE—March 20, At Dharmsala, the wife of Captain B O Roe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLAY—ETHERIDGE—March 12, at St Peter's, Colombo, by the Rev Canon Barraclough, Stanley Clay, Captain, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, to May Isabel, youngest daughter of Major-General A T Etheridge, C S I.

MITCHELL—DOBSON—March 18, at the Masonic Hall, Naraingunge (Dacca District), by Rev T O Ransford, George Greig Mitchell, elder son of the late Col Mitchell of Newport, Fife, Scotland, to Irene Emma Follett, youngest daughter of the late F H Dobson, Supdt, Presidency Jail, Moulmein.

NUTTALL—CAVE—March 23, at the Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev G A Ford, Senior Chaplain, Herbert J Nuttall, son of the late Major-General Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K C B Indian Army, and of Lady Nuttall of Mansfield, Jersey, to Miriam Eleanor, younger daughter of Lieut-Colonel W Cave late Royal Irish Fusiliers.

RENNY—DOWNING—March 4, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, Nilgiris, by the Rev A J Jones, Chaplain, Robert Home Renny, Bengal Non Regulation commission retired, to Mary J, widow of the late S F Downing, Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur, and second daughter of the late Gabriel Kennard, of Frith Hall, East Farleigh, Kent.

DEATHS.

FROOD—March 21, at 20, Theatre Road, Gladys Eileen (Baby), the darling youngest child of A and L Frood, aged 4 years and 4 months.

HUNTER—March 14, at Sylverton, Mussoorie, Edith Frances, eldest daughter of the late George and Kate Hunter, aged 26 years.

PULLEN—March 7, at Doranda, Doris Ida, youngest daughter of Arthur and Edith Pullen.

REID—March 16, at the Imperial Hotel, Lucknow, suddenly of heart disease, George Reid, Proprietor of the Waverley Hotel, Naini Tal, and formerly of the O and R Railway, Lucknow, aged 58.

SWARIES—March 22 at his residence, 57, King's Road, Howrah, of cerebral anoplexy, Charles George, of the firm of P Swaries and Co 69 Bentinck Street, Calcutta, aged 51 years, 5 months and 9 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

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BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.

## THE GROWL OF THE BEAR.

THE Anglo-Russian incident at Tientsin may be said to have closed, but it has evidently left ill-feeling behind it. Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords on Friday, stated that the British and Russians had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory, reserving the question of ownership for subsequent examination, the proposals for this method of settling the dispute having emanated from Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister. Great Britain gladly concurred as Great Britain naturally would, for although not determined on a peace at any price, the Government is not at all anxious to undertake further warlike operations at the present time. But that the affair was not altogther that ideal interchange of courtesies between our respective Foreign Ministers which Lord Lansdowne's remarks may lead the casual reader to infer, may be gathered from the message of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," who tells us that when Lord Lansdowne asked Russia for a copy of the actual draft of the Convention which led to the difficulty of the last week, Count Lamsdorff angrily refused to give it, saying that he had already offered full and sufficient explanations to Sir C Scott, the British Ambassador. This is not in strict consistency with good manners. Had our ambassador secured full and sufficient explanations there was no reason why the same should not have been repeated for the benefit of the Foreign Secretary. A diplomatist loses his right to be considered a diplomatist when he loses his temper and Count Lamsdorff lost his title to respect when he made this display of feeling. "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar," whether that Russian be a minister or a peasant. We may take it that the proposals did not emanate voluntarily from the Russian Foreign Minister and that although the Tientsin dispute may have ended, we may not yet consider ourselves bosom friends with the Bear. The situation was put very lucidly the other day in a model of concise expression thus:—"Russia is making the best of her opportunities in China. Instead of assisting the other Powers to establish some kind of *modus vivendi*, on broad international lines, she has been secretly squeezing all kinds of concessions out of the Government at Si-ngan-fu entirely for her own benefit. There should be a loyal understanding between the Powers who have undertaken the pacification of China that no one of them shall seek an individual profit until a concerted plan shall have been carried out. The position now is that, whilst England and Germany talk of maintaining the Open Door, Russia is quietly closing it to trade in one of the richest districts of the Chinese Empire."

There should be a loyal understanding loyally kept. But from the first Russia has been playing her own game. What that game is has become more apparent during the present month. At its dawn Pekin telegrams showed that Li Hung Chang was perfectly aware that to grant Russia's demands in respect to Manchuria—made through Yang-lu, the Chinese plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, and altogether independently of the Pekin negotiations with the powers—meant the loss of the province to China, and probably also trouble with the other Powers. Li Hung Chang, however, was afraid to refuse the Russian demands, which, in addition to placing Manchuria practically under Russian military control, include stipulations that only Russians and Chinese shall be allowed to trade in Manchuria, except under conditions of the greatest commercial disadvantage. Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang's fellow plenipotentiary, solicited the Ministers of the Powers at Pekin collectively to advise China as to what reply she should make to Russia's Manchurian demand. Japan protested against Russian aggression and notified China that in the event of Russia receiving special territorial or commercial advantages, Japan would require that China give to her equivalent concessions. A quasi-denial of interested intentions came from the Russian Government and it was semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that the "special treaty" which Russia was negotiating with China was solely intended to settle the conditions under which the control of Manchuria will be restored to China. Yet within a week we find that the Russians have obtained a concession overlapping British railway property at Tientsin. The British, for once, maintained a firm attitude, though inclined to the belief that China had wilfully granted the concession in the hope of producing discord rather than that the Russians had coerced the plenipotentiaries in deliberate pursuance of her selfish policy. It was an anxious time for both sides and for the Allies too when the sentries of the two Powers stood within twenty paces of one another. Conflict does not usually begin with hand to hand encounters in these days and the slightest slip on the part of any one of those sentries might have precipitated hostilities. General Barrow is one of our strongest and most experienced officers, a diplomatist as well as a soldier, while he declined to relinquish one inch of the ground he held, he strictly ordered his troops to abstain from offering any offence to the Russians. He accepted the good offices of Count Waldersee as referee, but he wired home for instructions, at the same time getting up reinforcements with the utmost despatch. And it is a matter upon which we may sincerely congratulate ourselves that our interests in China at this critical juncture are in such capable and prudent hands. Russia scored over the Shan-hai-kwan Pekin Railway incident for although Count Waldersee awarded the line to the British, the Russians are shown still to hold £120,000 worth of railway property belonging to the English concessionaries, and the chance of obtaining this is believed to be very poor indeed. Some of the British locomotives are actually working on the Russian lines, and the Manchurian company declares its intention of retaining them despite protests. The matter is still the subject of negotiations with St. Petersburg, but it is a difficult matter to make the Bear disgorge.

Relations between the two countries are undoubtedly strained and likely to remain so. The firm attitude assumed by General Barrow was not anticipated by the Russian Foreign Minister who was unable to conceal his chagrin at this disappointment. We were not too friendly before. The gulf between us will have been widened. Yet, there are those who tell us that England's best policy is to join hands with Russia and the "National Review" just to hand gives first place to an article from the pen of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett which has that object in view. It may be asked whence does Sir Rowland obtain his title to write on foreign politics. He is a Government Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools. But as a man in the street he is undoubtedly above the average, and doubtless wields great influence in the politics of County Kerry, in which he owns nine thousand acres. Two distinct views, he reminds his readers, are generally held in England as regards Russia. One set of men not numerous, but comprising persons of mark, try to convince themselves and others that the interests of England and Russia are identical, and rejoice at all signs of Russian expansion. Another section of the community regards Russia as an arch enemy and sees her malignant influence everywhere. These views, he admits are equally erroneous. The expansion of Russia and the growth of Russian influence is not always to be welcomed, and certainly not to be assisted, without due consideration by the statesmen of Great Britain. On the other hand, it is quite false to imagine that Russia is the evil genius of England. It would be easy to show that in many parts of the world the interests of Russia and England are not antagonistic. But it is difficult to be friends with a man one cannot trust and who has never been known to run straight. If we put ourselves in the place of Russia our aims and aspirations would be pretty much the same as hers, and we should be prepared to fight for what we considered our rights in case we found our movements checkmated in whatever direction we might turn our attention to. Yet that is how we invariably treat the Bear and no wonder that now and again he growls and shows his teeth. The Lion would do likewise in similar circumstances.

MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN INDIA.

SINCE 1885 there have been many changes and improvements in matters relating to the defence of India. Sir Edward Collen, who is retiring from the Viceroy's Council and has been selected to represent the Government of India at the Commonwealth Celebration in Australia, has prepared a memorandum covering the progress made in military organization and equipment in India during his term of office as Military member of Council. Although numerous changes have been made there is no finality in these things and important improvements which are at present in progress are merely alluded to in the statement which Sir Edward Collen has compiled. The greatest reform in organization carried out was the abolition of the Presidential Army system in 1895. About eighteen months since effect was given to proposals by which the Military Works Services were reorganised. The matter had been under consideration since 1894. By the new arrangement the Military Works Department was abolished. The new organization, under which the normal duty of Royal Engineer Officers in employment upon military works duties, follows the system in force at home and in the Colonies with the difference that it was adapted to the reorganization of the Indian Army into four commands. Excluding the changes recently decided upon and which have not been completed the improvements devised and effected since 1895 have been mainly concerned with organization. In the previous ten years attention was given to increasing the army and strengthening the defences. In 1885 the permanent establishment of British troops was increased by 10,657 and the Native Army was strengthened by the addition of 19,672 men. This involved an additional cost of £1,196,800 a year. The garrison artillery were increased and the mountain batteries were equpped with the 2.5 inch R. M. L. Gun. They are now to be re-armed with a new ten pounder gun. Special defence works were completed by 1897 at a cost to India of over four crores and eight lakhs, while at the same time works of coast defence were carried out at a cost of Rs, 2,69,62,203. Of that sum, Rs 1,36,71,678 were spent on Bombay and nearly thirty-three lakhs on Karachi, the former amount including the cost of constructing a wet basin at the dock. Defence works on the North-West Frontier have been completed, the expenditure on these being Rs. 1,38,38,647. On stratetgic railways, roads and bridges considerably over nine and a half millions sterling have been expended. For the important changes recently decided upon and which have yet to be carried out, an outlay of more than three crores and forty eight lakhs has been estimated. They include among other matters the rearmament of the Native Army the reorganization and increase of the artillery; establishment of mounted infantry, improvement in regard to the volunteers, transport, mobilisation, field batteries' equipment; new mountain guns, hospitals, provision of field railways, coast defences and many other matters which will contribute to the greater efficiency of the army and the forces of defence.

ENGLISH CONTRACTS FOR GERMANY.

The placing of English contracts for artillery with German firms created great indignation among British manufacturers, and this feeling of injustice done was more or less felt by all Englishmen abroad. In Australia the papers refer to it with disgust, and remark that "this sort of thing is hardly encouraging after the patriotic sacrifices made by all parts of the Empire." The "Melbourne Age," one of the leading dailies, appends a very strong footnote to a cablegram relating to the discovery that the German guns have proved worthless. This journal probably voices the opinion of multitudes of Australians in its scathing criticism of Government in ignoring British firms of worldwide fame and practically begging German firms to execute the orders. A deserved tribute of praise is accorded to the guns manufactured by Krupp, which firm refused the contracts at the suggestion of the German Government, with the result that ultimately a small firm, which never before had manufactured artillery, took up the orders. The "Age" ironically refers to the fact that there was no supervision exercised over the design, material or manufacture of these guns, whereas when a British firm is executing Government work the supervision exercised is so stringent as to be actually harassing. The old story of the purchase of German bayonets and the way they crumpled up when used by our soldiers in the Soudan campaign in the eighties is revived, and it is passing strange that Government should have forgotten the indignation of the public when these facts were revealed at the enquiry. The "Age" suggests General Brackenbury, the Director-General of Ordnance, had something to do with the ordering of these wretched guns and that he should be called upon to explain. These references are sufficient to illustrate the keenness with which Australians follow the fortunes of the mother country, and they feel that it is "disgraceful in what, after all, is a small war if England cannot manufacture sufficient numbers of guns for use, owing to Governmental mismanagement."

LASCARS ON PASSENGER SHIPS.

The recent accident to the City of Venice in the Hooghly and the cowardly conduct of her lascar crew furnishes yet another striking example of the danger of manning deep sea vessels with natives out of all proportion to the European crew. The tendency lately amongst shipowners has been rather to increase the native portion of the crew than to reduce it, and at the present time the majority of the big passenger liners are solely manned by lascars with the exception of about four European quarter-masters. Lascars, as a whole, are capital men to work a ship with in fine weather. When anything goes amiss calling for those sterling qualities which are not often found outside the British seaman, they have, time after time, been found hopelessly wanting. Lascars are constitutionally unfitted to cope with the sailor's calling, and the sooner shipowners' eyes are opened to this fact the better it will be for the thousands of passengers for whose safety they are morally responsible every year. Attention has very frequently been directed to this danger by the home and Indian Press, but so far without any good result, and as far as we can see the present state of things will continue to exist unless the travelling public takes the matter up and insists upon due precautions being taken in the way of manning all liners with a European crew with due regard to the necessity for efficient supervision and discipline It is in the power of passengers to force the hand of shipowners in this respect, and considering the marine disasters of the last ten years in which the conduct of lascar crews has been shown up as so bad, beginning with the loss of the Anchor line Roumania and finishing with the case of the City of Venice, we think they have sufficient grounds for agitating against the prevailing system of sending vessels to sea manned as they are.

The usual 2-35 p. m. Special Train will run to Anderi on Thursday, the 28th instant, in connection with Mr. J. L. Symon's Point to Point Races.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 2nd instant, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 885,235 maunds and Rs. 1,33,713 in the earnings.

THE Government of India have intimated to the Home Government that they are ready to receive two batches of Boer prisoners of 1,000 each in Madras and Bombay, and they will be located in camps in the respective provinces within 12 hours of their arrival in port.

IN order to simplify the present procedure for making officiating appointments of Colonels on the staff it has been decided that when once a Colonel has been so appointed he may be removed from any one station to another in the same command without further sanction of the Government of India.

THE enquiry regarding the death of Mr. Lovell, late of the P. and O. Co., Colombo, was resumed at the Colombo Police Court on Tuesday, when four witnsses were examined, including Mr. Michie, of the P. and O. Company. The proceedings were held "in camera." It will be remembered that the circumstances attending Mr. Lovell's death pointed to his having been poisoned.

THE first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council for the coming year takes place on Saturday the 30th instant, on which occasion the Provincial Financial Statement for the financial year will be simply laid on the table. The Council will then adjourn till the 12th April, when the discussion on the Budget will take place. This comprises all the business before the Council for the present session.

THE pioneer vessel of the new Russian line of trading steamers to run monthly between the Persian Gulf ports and Odessa, arrived at Muskat on the 15th instant, enroute to Bushire and Bussorah. The cargo was principally kerosene oil and sugar; but she has not very bright prospects of a return cargo. The International Bank of Moscow is expected to open a branch at Bushire immediately, and will do its best to foster Russian commerce.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote, left Bombay this afternoon from the Victoria Terminus for Poona, en route to Mahableshwar. A few gentlemen assembled at the station to see Her Excellency off; amongst them being Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay; H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector General of Prisons; Mr. Cadell, Under Secretary to Government; Captain Pollard, Commanding the Governor's Body Guard and Sirdar Oomar Jamal and Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya. Her Ladyship was garlanded and presented with bouquets

## THE SPORTSMAN'S LEISURE.

THE magazines for March contain a varied assortment of Sporting subjects exhibiting a good deal of interest, but nothing of special importance. In the "Badminton," Mr. Van Ness concludes his account of "Big Game Shooting in Rhodesia," with some more details of his expedition to the San Yati River in Matabeleland just before the war broke out further south. In spite of the efforts of the "Go-Away" Bird, the cockatoo-like creature which is the big game hunter's bane, he managed to get successfully out of some very dangerous positions. Few men would care to attack a lion and his mate with a single-barrelled '303 rifle, of Martini-Henry action. But the effect of a Jeffery split bullet upon the lioness was certainly complete and instantaneous, though it must be remembered that Mr. Van Ness had time to put in a delicate shot, and was very nearly killed by the lion shortly afterwards. [illegible] also of interest to know that a dum-dum bullet will go through a [illegible]. We should no advise the inexperienced hunter to be so daring as this author must have been in a country which is still full of lions of a peculiarly pugnacious character. Even boar-hunting in the Western Pyrenees is far less perilous, though a "solitaire" from the Oloron district can be a very nasty customer when he likes. I have been out with the Arcachon Pack myself writers "a Saunterer" in the "Daily News," and very pretty going you get among the fragrant pinewoods, and the sandy tracks just lightly carpeted with the green and golden needles that fringe the shifting sandhills almost to the edge of the seashore. Mr. Whiteway (in the same magazine) has a pleasant little article on the possibilities of sport in the Landes and the splendid country south of Bordeaux, and in the foothills of the Pyrenees, where a few izards are still left, though the bear has become a legend. To me the Basque fishermen and villagers were always the most delightful "fauna" of the country, and "pelota" invariably proved more fascinating than either golf or any local form of hunting. The people who like merely climbing mountains, and for whom there is scarce a peak in Europe left which has not yielded up her secrets, should perhaps give Canada a chance on their next record-making expedition. After Conway and FitzGerald, there is little left to win in the more southern latitudes of the great Western Continent; but many a virgin mountain-top waits her conqueror in the Canadian Rockies, where the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club appear to have their happy hunting-ground. Professor Charles E Fay dilates enthusiastically in "Munsey's" on the splendours of Mount Rainier, the precipices of Mount Lefroy, the difficulties of that Matterhorn of the Western World, Mount Assineboine, or the "fine mixed climbing" of the Dawson Range. Mount Hungabee may be recommended to the satiated Swiss explorer, and Dr. Collie's glowing energy will no doubt be responsible for several expeditions from our own Alpine Club.

With every sympathy for the calls that mountain-climbing makes upon man's pluck and endurance, I have always thought that both these invaluable qualities deserve a better object. Some men, of course, are never happy till they have seen a view no other human eye has looked upon, after reaching it by a route no rival foot has dared to tread. That is an ambition in which the danger is so strictly limited to the few who make the effort that spectators from a lower level need not, perhaps, concern themselves with fruitless criticism. It is only the lunatic who "dispenses with a guide" who deserves the universal reprobation which is withdrawn, quite frequently enough, only when he pays the last penalty himself. I feel sure, for instance, that even the proximity of the Pyrenees does not tempt Mr. Horace Hutchinson to long for mightier heights to scale than those which are provided by the bunkers of Biarritz or Pau. This interesting writer has a capital article on "Golfing for Pleasure" in the "New Liberal Review." It must not be imagined that he contrasts his own methods with the "Golfing for Profit" of the equally admirable professional. It is rather with the ethics of personal amusement in the royal and ancient game that he deals, with a quietly humorous plea for selfish gratification in one's own good play apart from the unhallowed joy that chuckles over the discomfiture of others. He has his little joke, too, about the sanctimonious devotee who says, his compline and his vespers on the sacred links with as much gusto as any mediæval monk intoned his litanies in scarcely less austere surroundings. "It's no' a game," would cry the caddie (or shall I say the acolyte?) of the serious performer; "it's a study"; and the devotee who is beaten by his oldest friend is as miserable as the thrice-scourged sinner. For myself, I am heartily of the hedonist persuasion in this matter; and, with such good exemplars as Mr. Hutchinson is, or poor Freddy Tait invariably was, I see no cause to join the melancholy ranks of the fanatics. Nor, while Taylor and Vardon remain the best "exponents" of great golfing in the world, shall I admit that the "seaside game" is the only variety worth considering by any but a heretic. For both these splendid players began their victorious career upon an inland green. Anything that insists upon the value of a game in itself, apart either from its results or its records, has my heartiest approval; and in Mr. Pat Brooklyn's article in the "Ludgate" you may see the noxious tendency to which Mr. Horace Hutchinson has provided so pleasant and sportsmanlike an antidote. In Mr. Brooklyn's pages I observe with some dismay that such performances as those of "Persimmon," or "Star Pointer," or Mr. Duffy, or Mr. Tysoe, are placed in the same category as the record trips of the "Deutschland," the "Viper," or the Empire State Express; even the Oxford crew of 1893 is included, because they covered the four miles and a quarter from Putney to Mortlake in 18 minutes 47 seconds. I am sure that such comparison serve no good purpose for anyone except the biologist or the scientific crank. No sportsman in the real acceptation of the term, cares to know whether his opponent has reached "the limit of endurance in the human frame" or not; he only wants to race him fairly and to beat him if he can. The point needs emphasing just now, because this bane of all American athletics is being far too lightly welcomed and encouraged in this country at the present time. If we continue on the same lines we shall, no doubt, eventually reach much the same results, and "American Football," in all its armoured horror, will take the place of the game that is already being engineered by one limited liability company after another for the sake of gate-maney, and with the sole object of securing "satisfactory results." For many years after the Derby was started no one bothered about the time the winner took to get home first. But things are changing fast already. The Jackey Club have again allowed a gelding to be enterred without protest, and after that I should scarcely be surprised to hear that they had refused all entries which had not been able to cover the distance in well under three minutes. The regulations would have a far less deleterious effect upon the future of the Turf. It is but right to add that Mr. Brooklyn only concerns himself with different rates of speed, whether by horse, or man, or locomotive, and expresses no especial preference for either. But his statistics will, of course, be used by weaker vessels in the wrong way, and no protest against that is superfluous or untimately. Before leaving athletic I should notice that Mr. Eustace Miles has a capital article in the Windsor on Racbets and Squash Racketa, which follows up his excellent remarks on real tennis in a former number. It has always seemed a great pity to me that there are so few opportunities in Lyndon for a good game of Squash, Lord's is a long way off after all; at Queen's there is no court at all; yet the game gives capital exercise, exactly of the sort that a man who used to play racquets will enjoy in spite of having lost alittle of his pace and eyesight. Mr. Miles suggests building a court on the roof. He has not taken fog, and soot, and general dirtiness sufficiently into account, though there is no reason why we should not intimate the Americans far more than we do in building on the nighest lever for pure recreation. But it is useless to ask for squash recquet courts in London while we have not even advanced far enough to get a comfortable meal of any kind out of doors in the hot whether. Truly we have still much to learn.

A GROUP of rich German capitalists has subscribed one million marks to enable Count Zeppelin to continue his balloon experiments.

AN exhibition of seventy oil paintings, water-colours, and drawings, all executed by employes of French railway-companies, was opened in Paris.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Forty-five of Scheeper's commando were killed near Jansenville on the 21st inst. and some captured, but the bulk of them escaped in the direction of Aberdeen with the British Columns closely in pursuit.

Severe fighting took place at Hartebeestefontein near Klerksdorp, on the 22nd inst. The Yeomanry and the Colonials were heavily engaged.

## KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The Korean Government has dismissed Mr. McLevy Brown, the Director-General of Customs. The British representative there has lodged a protest.

## JAPAN AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

In the Japanese Diet, the Foreign Minister referring to Count von Buelow's interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement (telegraphed by us on the 16th instant), said that Japan in adhering to the agreement accepted its plain and unmistakable significance and intends to adhere to that reading. Japan was not concerned if another Power interprets the document in a strange code of its own.

## THE TIENTSIN DISPUTE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The "Times' Saint Petersburg correspondent states that Russia and Great Britain have agreed to submit the Tientsin dispute to the arbitration of Count Waldersee.

## MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

A British Missionary has been murdered by brigands fourteen miles from Tientsin.

## EXPEDITION FROM GAMBIA.

A British force has left Gambia to combine with the French in a punitive expedition against the recalcitrant chief Fodikabba.

## DEADLOCK AT MANCHESTER.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes news from Manchester stating that there is a deadlock in the negotiations between the cotton employers and the workers on the wages question and that trouble is feared.

## THE CITY OF VENICE RAISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The s. s. City of Venice has been successfully floated after lightening her of her cargo. The passengers' luggage also is being brought up to Calcutta.

LATER.

The City of Venice came up to Calcutta this morning on her own steam, with a list of six or seven feet to port and was docked.

## BONUS TO BOMBAY AND KIDDERPORE DOCK SUBORDINATES.

A bonus of Rs. 5,914 has been sanctioned to the subordinates of the Bombay and Kidderpore Dock yards for their services in connection with the despatch of troops to South Africa.

## MULES FROM CHINA.

The steamer Ula has been sent to China to fetch mules.

## THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS' LIST.

It is notified that in consequence of the death of the late Queen-Empress there will be no distribution of honours this year until 9th November, which is the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty King Edward VII.

## THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieutenants Davis, Lyell, McCudden, and Clutterbuck are posted from Sandhurst to the Bombay Staff Corps.

## LADY CURZON'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Lady Curzon's scholarships fund is now nearly two and three quarter lakhs of rupees.

## COLONEL SMITH DORRIEN.

The name of Colonel Smith Dorrien, who has done good service in South Africa, is mentioned in connection with the appointment of Adjutant General in India, which falls vacant owing to Sir Edmond Ellis becoming a member of Council and Sir William Nicholson retiring.

## GENERAL GASELEE.

General Gaselee will probably succeed to first class command in India on returning from China, when General Henry would naturally be confirmed as Quarter-Master-General.

## THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

The report for last year of the Lady Dufferin Fund shows material improvements in the financial position of the Association under Lady Curzon, owing largely to the exertions of ladies Northcote and Ampthill and Sir Antony Macdonnell.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 23.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived here to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Japan, sailed on the afternoon of the 24th instant from Columbo for Bombay, where she is expected to arrive on the 28th instant afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer "R. Rubattino" left Suez for Bombay and the same company's steamer "Bisagna left Penang for Bombay" to-day the 25 inst.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 95 11-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 107 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 1-2 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-4 |

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

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THE Flagship H. M. S. Highflyer, under the command of Captain F. E. E. Brock, returned to Bombay this morning from Bunder Abbas, which port she left on the 21st instant with Rear Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, Naval Commander-in-chief, on board. She visited Suez, Muscat, Bushire and Bunder Abbas and will remain here until Saturday next.

ACCORDING to "Commercial Intelligence," one of the largest cargoes of manufactured goods taken from New York to Bombay went the other day on the steamer Lady Joicey. Among the items worthy of note were £60,000 worth of electrical machinery, £5,800 worth of finished steel, £3,400 worth of structural steel, £2,200 worth of manufactured iron, and upwards of £3,000 worth of electrical railway supplies. All the electrical equipment, etc., is for the trolley line being built in this city.

THE Committee consisting of Colonel Anderson, I.S.C., Mr. C. R. C. Kinnander, and Mr. Duncan Campbell, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., with Mr. L. A. Mansfield as Secretary, which has been considering the system of Military Accounts in India for the last few weeks, will leave for Simla next week. Its deliberations will probably extend over the next two or three months.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL MEETINGS AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM THE DEWAN.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 25.

A thoroughly representative and crowded meeting of inhabitants of Kolhapur was held at the Townhall on the 25th instant, under the presidency of His Highness the Chhataapati Maharaja, G. C. S. I., to raise subscriptions towards a fund for a local memorial in honour of her late Majesty the Queen Empress.

Colonel Sealy, Political Agent, the Chief of Vishalgad, the Chief of Kagal, the Sarlashkar Bahadur and the principal Sardars, officials and other influential gentlemen were present.

The Chief of Vishalgad opened the proceedings eulogising the manifold virtues of Her Majesty and ably setting forth the desirability of raising a memorial.

Resolutions were passed appointing an influential committee to raise subscriptions for the purpose.

His Highness expressed his most sincere desire that a suitable fund may be raised befitting the pre-eminently illustrious position and superb virtues of Her Majesty and the loyalty of Kolhapur subjects.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to His Highness and Colonel Sealy.

The Private Secretary to H. H. the Chief of Vishalgad wires:—A densely crowded meeting, convened by the chiefs of Vishalgad, Ragal Sarlashker Bahadur and some influential citizens was held in the town hall this morning. The chief of Vishalgad opened the proceedings by explaining the object of the meeting and the desirability of raising a memorial in honour of our late beloved Queen Empress and requested His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajah to occupy the chair.

On the proposal being seconded by Sarlashkar Bahadur His Highness occupied the chair.

On the proposal of Appasaheb Rajopadhye, it was resolved to have a suitable momorial at Kolhapur.

On the proposal of Mr. Sodtake, pleader, a working Committee with the chief of Vishalgad as the president and the chiefs of Bavada Ichalkaranji, Kagal and Rapshi, Sarlashkar Bahadur Himat Bahadur and Chief Revenue Officer as vice President, and the district officers, Karbharis of the feudatory states and Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in the Kolhapur principality and other gentlemen as ordinary members, with Messrs. Vithalrao Desai and Vayangankar as Secretaries was formed for collecting subscriptions and settling the purpose to which the funds may be utilised.

On the motion of Sir Lashkar Bahadur, seconded by Rao Saheb Gokhale and Mr. Sohoni Rao Bahadurs Sabsis and Panditrao were included in the working committee.

Rao Bahadur Sabnis spoke on behalf of His Highness and the proceedings closed with votes of thanks from Rao Bahadur Panditrao and Professor Bujaparker to His Highness for occupying the chair and the political agent for being present on the occasion.

## CRICKET AT BARODA.

### A VISIT FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH, 21.

PRINCE Fatehsingrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, who is shortly to leave for England to enter Balliol College at Oxford, sent an invitation to the Shri Shahoo cricket team of Kolhapur for a two days' cricket match. The young Prince takes a keen interest in all sorts of games, and spends the hours of relaxation from his books very usefully. The season and the weather were not very well suited for cricket, yet the Kolhapur Maharaja's Club took up the challenge and brought as good a team to Baroda as could be got up at such short notice. The game commenced at 1 p.m. on Saturday, March 16th, on the picturesque ground of the Laxmi Villas Palace. The Prince, who captained the team, won the toss and elected to bat. The heat was trying, and the visitors had to bear the worst part of it. The home team began well, and Gupte made 38 before he ran himself out. Shinde made the next best score of 18 not out. Fatehsingrao was playing steadily, but he very soon ran out to hit a ball and was stumped bp Modak, off Sardesai. The innings closed with a good score of 113. The ground was good and true, and was quite in favour of batsmen. Sardesai bowled well for Kolhapur, taking eight wickets for 40 runs, averaging five runs a-piece. Two good catches were made, one by Prabhavalkar at midwicket, and the other at cover by young Sarlashkar Bahadur, a boy of thirteen years.

Kolapur commenced their innings at 4-15. Matters looked gloomy for the visitors, as six of their best wickets were down for 53. But Deshpande and Bhatavdekar made a useful stand, and when the seventh wicket fell the score had reached 112, only one short of the Baroda total. Deshpande played a nice innings of 53 and Bhatavdekur hit up 31. Kolhapur lost all the eleven wickets (12 a-side) for the pretty good total of 151. Young Sarlashkar played very steadily, but was not allowed to score owing to his partner being out soon, leaving him not out. For Baroda, Ardeser bowled well, captnring eight wickets for 35 runs. The pitch was one of the best, and lasted beautifully throughout the match.

On Sunday the game commenced at 12 noon. Once more the visitors were turned out to field under the burning sun. Baroda began well, losing the first wicket for 31. Machhliwala was magnificently caught near the boundary by Dhopade with one hand, off Sardesai. After this the score rose slowly, and no partnership lasted long. Gupte, the previous day's top scorer, was beautifully bowled by Sardesai. The remarkable feature of the day was the splendid stand made by Prince Fatehsingrao (41). He came in fourth, and went out ninth, through a fine catch in the long field by Dewan, off Sardesai. The Prince played a steady, stylish game, and the visitors seemed quite delighted to see him bat. His cuts were particularly clear. Shinde (18) and Mazumdar (16) were the next best scores. The innings closed for 120, thus leaving the visitors 83 to make to win.

Sardesai took six wickets for 54 runs, and Shirgaokar three for 34. The fielding was good, young Sarlashkar coming off very well. The visitors had to lose nine wickets before they could make the necessary number of runs. The winning hit was made by Sarlaskhar, a smart cut to third man. Modak's 23 and Tamke's 21 were the only double figures.

Machhliwala took six wickets for 44. The Prince made a fine catch in the country and the fielding throughout was good. Though the visitors won in the end, the victory was hard won.

The Kolhapur team was very hospitably treated at Baroda, and will have very pleasant memories of the trip.

The Prince is a keen sportsman, and on Tuesday evening a football match was played between the two teams. The game was very exciting throughout and the result was a draw of two goals all. The cricket scores were :—

LAXMI VILAS XII.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Gupte, run out | 38 | b Sardesai | |
| Mr Balsara, c Joshi, b Sardesai | 3 | c Phatak, b Shirgaokar. | 1 |
| Mr Mazumdar, c Sharlashkar, b Joshi | 7 | not out | 16 |
| Prince Fatehsingrao, st Modak, b Sardesai | 4 | c Dewan, b Sardesai | 41 |
| Mr Machhliwala, c Joshi, b Sardesai | 5 | c Dhopade b Sardesai | 13 |
| Mr Chavan, b Sardesai | 1 | b Sardesai | 1 |
| Mr Ardeser, c Prabhavalkar, b Sardesai | 8 | st Modak, b Sardesai | 8 |
| Mr French, st Modak, b Sardesai | 5 | c Sardesai, b Joshi | 1 |
| Mr B V Gaikwar st Modak b Sardesai | 0 | st Modak b Sardesai | 4 |
| Mr Nissen b Shirgaokar | 2 | b Shinde | 11 |
| Mr Shinde not out | 18 | run out | 18 |
| Mr Ghorphale l-b-w b Sardesai | 5 | b Shirgaokar | 0 |
| Extras | 17 | Extras | 5 |
| Total | 113 | Total | 120 |

SHRI SHAHOO XII.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr G R Tambe l-b-w b Ardeser | 15 | b Machhliwala | 21 |
| Mr S D Prabhavalkar c Shinde b Ardeser | 4 | l-b-w b Machhliwala | 4 |
| Mr M K Joshi b Ardeser | 0 | c Shinde b Machhliwala | 6 |
| Mr G B Modak b Ardeser | 2 | c French b Machhliwala | 23 |
| Mr S R Shirgaokar b Ardeser | 13 | b Nissen | 3 |
| Mr J G Deshpande b Ardeser | 53 | b Machhliwala | 3 |
| Mr D N Dewan b B V Gaikwar | 10 | b Machhliwala | 7 |
| Mr M R Bhatavdekar b Nissen | 31 | c Fatehsingrao b Machhliwala | 5 |
| Mr B B Sardesai b Gaikwar | 14 | not out | 5 |
| Shri Sarlashkar not out | 0 | not out | 2 |
| Mr D G Dhopade c Gaikwar b Ardeser | 0 | c and b Nissen | 1 |
| Mr S N Phatak b Ardeser | 4 | did not bat | |
| Extras | 5 | Extras | 4 |
| Total | 151 | Total | 84 |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### OLDHAM COTTON TRADE QUESTIONS.

### GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE annual report of the Committee of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' &c. Association, dealing with the work of the Committee during the year 1900, states that the year found them plenty of work ; not a week went by without some new difficulty to be dealt with. Happily, for the most part, wages disputes were settled in accordance with one or other of the standard lists. These minor wages questions totalled 149 in the year. The Committee say the cleaning question, which has for many years been a bone of contention, has assumed a very disagreeable phase in Oldham. No doubt the whole trade will be affected by this question, but special pressure has been brought to bear in this district which has seriously diminished the output at the various mills, and therefore greatly increased the cost of production. The Committee quote the resolution with respect to cleaning and meal-time work adopted at the conference on the 17th August last, and say: "For the information of our members it may be added that the operatives' representatives gave their verbal assurance that they would use no undue pressure on any workman who desired to facilitate his work during meal hours. We regret exceedingly that this assurance has been most flagrantly broken. Whilst employers have fairly kept their part of the compact in not 'requiring' spinners to do more than oil during meal hours, the Operatives' Association has used every means in its power short of force to prevent spinners facilitating their work during meal hours when they were so disposed, and when their work was of such a nature as to easily permit of it. The organ of the Operatives' Association now indicates that force ought and is to be resorted to prevent spinners doing work during meal hours which has been customary, and which, in cases where the work is light, is done without detriment to the time occupied in partaking of their meals. Seeing that the Operatives' Association has not kept its pledges in regard to this matter, it becomes a question whether employers should, on their side, continue to observe their strictly neutral attitude in regard to work during meal hours other than oiling. Add to this the fact that textile operatives generally have revived the 12 o'clock movement, and are agitating for a reduction of working hours under the Factory Act, coupled with the continually increasing rates and taxes over which we have no control, and which, in an average-sized modern mill, show an increase within recent years of no less than £500 annually, and it will be at once apparent that the British cotton trade is again having its burdens increased and its competitive power dangerously handicapped."

Never in the history of the trade, says the report, have wages generally been at so high a level, improved machinery having been a double benefit to the employed, increasing both efficiency and production After dealing with the negotiations with the Town Council on the matter of cheap supply of water for mill lodges, the Committee express the opinion that the only remedy for the grievance is that the staple trade of Oldham should be better represented on the Borough Council, and it is suggested that candidates should be nominated at the elections either by the Association itself or in combination with the Operatives' Associations. Under the head of accidents, it is stated that, since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into operation, in 1898, no fewer than 1,216 accidents have occurred in the mills connected with the Oldham Association. Many of these, however, were of a trivial nature and would never have been heard of but for the likelihood of compensation.

The Committee consider that the co-operation of all members in helping forward the "spot" and c.i.f. cotton market in Manchester would be in the best interests of the trade generally. The advantagers offered by the Ship Canal and the Manchester Cotton Association have brought about a greater economy to the cotton trade of Lancashire than any other organisation during the last 50 years. A reduction of 5s. to 7s. per ton in the cost of carriage has been brought about solely by them ; and the steadily increasing business done in Manchester shows that spinners are gradually awakening to the saving and advantages offered by the Canal and the Cotton Association. It is a movement in the right direction, if spinners are to compete successfully with foreign rivals who have cotton on the spot. The way in which to help forward this movement is by insisting on getting Manchester contracts for all cotton imported via Manchester, and then brokers and merchants will be compelled to join the Manchester Cotton Association. The Committee are of opinion that "the one-sided system of arbitration which obtains in Liverpool, whereby the actual user of the cotton is not allowed to state his own case, and the demands and exclusiveness of Liverpool in the matter of tenderable cotton bought in Manchester and otherwise, are standing menaces to the best interests of the cotton trade," and make it the duty of members of the Oldham Association to rally round the Manchester Cotton Association and assist the latter to accomplish the objects for which it was established, namely, the cheapening of transit and the securing of a more healthy position for the cotton trade. The number of spindles represented by members of the Oldham Association is 10,643,511, showing an increase of 320,892 since the last report. There are some firms still outside who are, unconsciously perhaps, a source of weakness to the whole trade in cases of dispute. In the list of members 153 firms are included.

It will not have escaped attention that in the various more or less alarmist discourses which have been delivered recently, and in the articles which have been published in the magazines and daily or weekly journals with reference to the alleged comparative decadence of British industry and trade, the United States and Germany have been invariably referred to as being the most dangerous and successful of our competitors. This supposed successful rivalry is attributed either to the superiority of the countries named in education, or to their adoption of fiscal measures for the encouragement of their own industries and export trade exclusively. There is room for a more detailed comparison of the educational qualifications and success of the rival producers and distributors than has yet been forthcoming, and there is not wanting confidence amongst commercial experts in this country that such an exact comparison would prove that much of the alleged superiority of our Continental and Transatlantic rivals either as linguists, producers, travellers, or far-seeing and energetic manufacturers and merchants rests on assumptions accepted by persons who are not practically familiar with either industrial or commercial operations, and whose knowledge of the industrial and trade aspects of even the metrical system is entirely theoretical.

Meanwhile it may be usefully pointed out that the condition of the textile industries, at least, in America and Germany does not indicate that at the present time the methods of our competitors in those countries are maintaining these industries in greater activity and prosperity than observable in this country. In his last letter our New York correspondent testified to the marked depression in the cotton and other textile industries of the United States, and we have now before us a report from Gladbach on the Lower Rhenish spinning and weaving industries, which certainly does not indicate a feverish state of activity in Germany, notwithstanding the advantages said to be possessed by that country. The continued weakening of the raw cotton markets, in addition to the extremely unsatisfactory state of the trade in cotton piece-goods, is, we are told, more and more adversely affecting the German spinning industry. The cotton spinning companies, notwithstanding their association for mutual protection, find themselves placed in an extremely difficult position. On the one hand they had to face the continual decline of the supplies of raw material, while at the same time the accumulated stocks of yarn continually lose value ; on the other hand, the yarn trade is becoming more and more stagnant, as under existing conditions users will buy only to meet their most pressing requirements. The very serious curtailment of production in many of the weaving mills makes the current deliveries of yarn against old contracts far from satisfactory, and therefore the stocks of yarn held at the mills are continually increasing, while the prices decline. Business in cheap vigogne (mixed cotton and wool) and other imitation yarns suffers in sympathy, the supply pressed on the market being far in excess of the demand for the moment.

The spinning mills appear, for the most part, to be at present working at a loss. As regards the wool spinning industries, it is stated that the demand for cheap mungo yarns has increased somewhat, but the relatively extremely depressed prices show no recovery. while cotton waste has risen 60 to 70 per cent from the lowest point. The worsted spinning mills appear to be employed to a fairly normal extent, and the current demand is said to be satisfactory. The flax spinning mills are also fully employed, but complaints of foreign competition and unremunerative prices are general in this branch of the yarn trade, the contracts for future delivery taken in the autumn having proved very disappointing, many spinners having relied on a fall in the prices of the raw material and neglected to cover their requirements. The great printworks are inadequately supplied with orders, and this appears to be also the case with the bleaching, dyeing, and finishing establishments. Most of the coloured (gingham and so on) weaving mills have been compelled to reduce their production, the failure of the great export demand which has in previous years been experienced at this season being severely felt. The hosiery branches are also finding business very dull ; here again the demand for export is on a much reduced scale compared with recent years. On the whole, the slackening trade demand in this country is apparently being felt still more keenly in Germany.

A sidelight on the position of the so-called American coal railways has been thrown by the annual report of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railrood Company for 1900. It does not show such favourable results as the report for the year 1899, the strike of the anthracite coal miners in September and October last having caused both direct and indirect loss. Coal is usually sent westward to Buffalo by the Company's lines, and grain is brought back by the same rolling stock. During the strike there was no coal to carry, and hence the trains were employed in only one direction. The policy of practically reconstructing the lines out of revenue was, however, adhered to during the year, with the general result that a decrease of 437,359 dols. in gross earnings was accompanied by an increase of 2,017653 dols. in current expenditure, dols. 1,321,140 of this increase representing improvements of the property. With regard to the future of the coal group of American railways, we may quote the following remarks by the president of the Company in question:—"The recent transactions whereby certain important anthracite coal properties have changed ownership or control concentrates this important industry in fewer hands than ever before, and places it on a permanently better basis than hither to. These changes, the prices paid for the properties transferred, the strength and conservatism of the interests acquiring the same—all would seem to promise future market conditions that amount almost to a guarantee to this Company of highly satisfactory results to its stockholders from both its extensive coal properties and its railroad operations."

The present condition of the great engineering works at Assouan and Assiout has been described by Sir John Aird to a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The works have been in hand for more than two years, and are not to be finished until 1903 ; but the most critical stage is now thought to be past. Three weeks ago the contractor crossed the Nile on foot at Assouan as safely as the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, and last week it was announced that the excavations for the foundations of the last permanent dam—that across the extreme western channel—had begun. When all is finished a great wall, a mile and a quarter long, twenty-four feet wide at the top, sixty-two feet wide at the foundations, and about eighty feet high, will run straight across the Nile at Assouan, blocking up the channels along which the river in times of flood has been wont to race between the rocky islets in its bed. So great is the rush of water that after the floods have subsided all the masonry of the dam already laid has been found as smooth as polished marble. The dam at Assouan is to be pierced with 180 sluices like those on the Manchester Ship Canal. While the Nile is rising the water will be allowed to flow freely through these, but as soon as it begins to fall they will be closed, and the dam will hold back a lake 146 miles long and a mile or less in width. It is by letting this stored-up water escape gradually into the ancient irrigation canals during the dry season that the Government hope to endow Middle and Lower Egypt with perpetual fertility and prosperity.

## THE CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.

THE Maharao Raja of Bundi has given a preliminary subscription of Rs. 10,000, the Maharajah of Kasauli Rs. 9,000, the Maharajah Rana of Jhalawar Rs. 5,000, and the Hon. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan of Quazilbash Rs. 3,000. Donations of Rs. 1,000 have been received from the Hon. Mr. Fraser. Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, the Nawab of Wah, Punjab, Rai Budree Das Bahadur, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Bombay, and Thubaw Ohn Boung, Maharajah Sawbwayi, C.I.E., of Mandalay, and of Rs. 500 from General Egerton, Commanding the Punjab Forces, and Mr. J. B. Fuller.

A branch of the fund was inaugurated a few days ago at a public meeting in Mymensingh when the sum of Rs. 2,630 was subscribed on the spot. A reference to this meeting will be found in another part of our issue. A third instalment of Rs. 172 has been received from the Collector of Birbhum.

We are requested to remind our readers that the sixth list of subscriptions will be published on Wednesday morning, the day H. E. the Viceroy leaves Calcutta and the Executive Committee hope it will show a handsome addition to the contributions already announced. The Committee have in course of preparation a classified list of subscribers.

## PRESENTATION TO A P. AND O. OFFICER.

WE are pleased to be able to report to the many friends of Captain W. Newell, who lately retired from the post of Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Dockyards, that he has now been presented with a handsome Silver Salver. The Salver has engraved on it the names of the officer who have subscribed to it and also the following superscription. "Presented to Captain W. Newell on his retirement from the P. and O. Company as a token of esteem by the officers of the Company's Bombay Fleet." Captain Newell has been fifty-one years in India, of which forty-six have been assiduously spent in the service of the P. and O. Company. All who knew him know him as an indefatigable and conscientious worker and one who had the Company's interest at heart. The Company in appreciation of his many useful services have, we are glad to add, granted him a pension. The Salver was got at Messrs. Lund and Blockley's.

## EXCITING SCENE AT A COLOMBO HOTEL.

### FRENCHMAN ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT THE SECRETARY.

A French doctor, by name L. Margary, who has been residing at the Bristol Hotel since Sunday, having arrived on that day by steamer, was last night given into the custody of the Fort Police for attempting to shoot Mr. Davis, the Secretary of the Bristol Hotel. Mr. Davis was engaged in a game of billiards, when the doctor rushed into the Billiard-room and pointed a revolver at him. The Secretary lost no time, with the help of one or two others who were present, in wrenching the weapon from the hands of the Frenchman, and on examination it was found to be loaded in three chambers. The man had been behaving strangely previously to this, and he was at once removed to the Police Station. A large quantity of morphia was found on him at the Police Station, and more in his trunks. He was produced before the Police Magistrate of Colombo this morning, and remanded to the House of Observation.—"Times of Ceylon" (March 20).

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

### ANNUAL SPORTS.

The three days' annual sports of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club were commenced on the Oval track, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. The attendance of spectators and the number of entries were both satisfactory. The day,s programme consisted of seven events, one of which, a mile bicycle handicap for natives, was thrown open to all riders owing to paucity of natives entering. The races were generally well contested, the two miles handicap being the best event of the afternoon. The grounds had been well arranged, but a strong northerly wind prevented the riders from showing off to the best advantage. Appended are yesterday's results :—

QUARTER MILE BICYCLE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.—(Members and honorary members.) 1st prize, the "Finklestein" Challlenge Cup and gold medal ; 2nd prize, silver medal with gold centre ; and 3rd prize, silver medal.

1ST HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| S Taylor | 1 |
| V Bromley | 2 |

Taylor took the lead from the start and won by a length and-a-helf, H. Hayes coming in a bad third. Time—30secs.

2ND HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| H Doherty | 1 |
| F W Billeb | 2 |

G. Hunter made the pace for three-quarters of the distance, but on coming into the straight Doherty passed him agd won by a weel. A good third. Time—30 Second.

FINAL HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| S Taylor | 1 |
| H Doherty | 2 |
| V Bromley | 3 |

Billeb also started, but retired early. Tayolor took the lead and maintained it to the finish, winning by a weel A. length between second and third.

100 YARDS HANDICAP FOOT RACE.—(Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles only.) 1st prize, Rs. 20, 2nd prize, Rs. 15; and 3rd prize, Rs. 10.

1ST HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt F H English | 1 |
| Vol G Speechly | 2 |

Four started. Won by two yards. Time—11secs.

2ND HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cadet A Quinn | 1 |
| Cadet C B Fido | 2 |

A fairly close race, won by a couple of feet Time—12secs.

FINAL HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt F H English | Dead of heat |
| Vol G Speechly | |
| Cadet A Quinn | |

This was a good race and a grand finish, English, Speechly, and Quinn breasting the tape together, about a yard in advance of Fido. The dead heat will be run off this afternoon,

SACK RACE, 75 yards (open to members of the B. V. Rifles only). 1st prize, Rs. 15 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 10; and 3rd prize, Rs. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vol H A Stone | 1 |
| Lance-Corpl R J Byrne | 2 |
| Cyclist V Thorburn | 3 |

The winner jumped well and came in with a good lead. Several of the other competitors came to grief when nearing the end of the course.

Half Mile Bicycle Club Championship.—(Members and honorary members.) 1st prize, the Lund Challenge Cup and gold medal; 2nd prize, silver medal with gold centre: and 3rd prize, silver medal.

| | |
|---|---|
| F W Billeb | 1 |
| H Doherty | 2 |
| S Taylor | 3 |

G. Hunter, H. Haeys, and V. Bromley also started, the race for the 1st lap being somewhat slow. Taylor then forced the pace and Billeb in the run up the far side of the ground pushed to the front against the wind. He held his lead down the straight by about a coupledof lengths. A wheel separate the second and third men at the finish. Time—1min 27 2.5secs.

ONE MILE OPEN BICYCLE HANDICAP.—1st prize, Rs. 40 ; 2nd prize : Rs 25 ; and 3rd prize, Rs. 15

| | |
|---|---|
| F W Billeb (30 yards) | 1 |
| G Hunter (80 yards) | 2 |
| V Bromley (40 yards) | 3 |

This event filled better than any of the other cycling races of the day. In addition to the three riders named above, the following also started :—H. Doherty and S. Taylor (scratch), Commissariatwalla (50 yards), H. Hayes (110 yards), Cuny (120 yards), Dickson (130 yards), and Drox (140 yards), Billeb took the lead at the third lap, and won without exerting himself by about five lengths. The same distances divided second and third. Time—2mins. 50secs.

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP OBSTACLE FOOT RACE—Members of the B. V. Riffles only,) 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd prize, Rs. 15 ; and 3rd prize, Rs. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cadet C R Fido (8 yards) | 1 |
| Vol G Speechey (scratch) | 2 |
| Sergt R Fido (8 yards) | 3 |

Cadet Fido took the obstacles, consisting of hurdles, in good style, and won by about three yards. Time—1min. 8 2-5secs.

TWO MILES BICYCLE HANDICAP,—(Open to all comers.) 1st prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; and 3rd prize, Rs. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| H Doherty (scratch) | 1 |
| T Cuny (240 yards) | 2 |
| G Hunter (160 yards) | 3 |

Billeb had been given 100 yards start, but before the race began he was reduced to 60 yards. He, Doherty and Taylor rode well for the first mile and-a-half, when Doherty put on a capital spurt and, passing all the limit men, secured first place by about a couple of lengths.

The sports this afternoon will commence at four o'clock.

## INDIAN TROOPS FOR UGANDA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Canara, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which sailed, yesterday, for Zanzibar and East African ports, carried the 1st Battalion Uganda Rifles, which has been raised in India for service in Uganda.

The regiment consists of 5 British officers, 8 native officers, 341 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 writers, 2 hospital assistants, 2 women and 7 private followers ; 51 men now serving in Uganda, will join the regiment on its arrival there, this will make up a total of 400 men in all. The men have been selected from different Bombay and Punjab regiments, and they are to serve in Uganda for three years. The regiment was brought to Bombay from Kirkee in a special train which arrived at the Jellyshed Prince's Dock at 6 a. m. to-day. The men were immediately detrained and told off for fatigue duty. At 11 a.m. the men feel in, when their muster roll was called. Prior to their unbarkation on board they were medically examined, and by one o'clock everything was completed. Half an hour later the vessel slowly moved out of the dock and proceeded on her voyage. The regiment is under the command of Captain M. L. Hornby and the other officers are Captain R. L. Carnegy, Lieut F. G. Melliss, Lieut W. H. Nicholson and Captain R. H. Price, I. M. S. The Canara is expected to reach Kellindini, in about 10 days, thence they will have to cover a distance of 800 miles by train and route march. The regiment is expected to reach Uganda at the end of April next.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE JUBALPUR MAIL.

### SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS AT THANA.

The case in which Dawoo Amboo and five other gangmen of the G. I. P. Railway Company stand charged with attempting to wreck the Jabalpore Mail on the night of the 27th January last by removing a rail between Khareli and Kasara was fixed for hearing to-day at the Thana Criminal Sessions, before the Sessions Judge, Rao Bahadur Raghunath S. Tipnis, but owing to pressure of civil work was adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday), Mr. M. B. Jardine Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Acharya, Government Pleader, will prosecute, while two Pleaders will defend the accused.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, paid a visit to the Thana Sessions Court, at noon to-day. Rao Bahadur Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, received his Lordship at the Thana Station, after which they drove to the Thana Sessions Court. The Chief Justice was shown over the various offices by Rao Bahadur Tipnis, Sir Lawrence Jenkins sat with the Sessions Judge during the disposal of civil appeals and will return to Bombay this evening.

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THE silk and satin in the dresses prepared for the Duchess of Cornwall's visit to Australia are all of British or Irish manufacture.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall.

Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, read a letter from Mr. Rebsch, the President, who stated that he was indisposed and unable to attend the meeting.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Sayani, was called to the chair.

### THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered reports of their committees appointed by them (1) to prepare a representation to Government in regard to certain questions between the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust, and (2) to reconsider the Chowpaty section of D Ward street scheme.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the letter drafted by the Committee was approved and adopted and the President was requested to address Government accordingly.

The following are the chief points dealt with in the Committee's report to the Secretary to Government.—I have the honour to submit by desire of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the following representation with regard to various questions connected with the working and amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act. These questions embrace matters of legal obligation as well as of discretionary judgment. In the one case, the Corporation are desirous of invoking the aid of the executive authority of Government, and in the other the help of legislative amendment.

The Corporation are aware that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act was passed nearly three years ago, and that as a general rule, it is not desirabe to distrub settled legislation without allowing sufficient time for the formation of a mature judgment of its merits and defects from actual experience of its working. But while, in the first place three years in themselves are by no means an inconsiderable period of time for a useful judgment, there are several special considerations which, the Corporation respectfully venture to think, abundantly justify a departure from the general rule. The City Improvement Trust Act was the first attempt of its kind made by any Indian legislature, and there was no Indian experience of any sort whatsoever to serve for example or guidance. No doubt the English Acts for the Housing of the Poor and the improvement of insanitary areas were to a certain extent drawn upon as models, but there were essential features in them which could not be reproduced in an Indian Act owing to the diversity of constitutional and political organization in the two countries; and local legislation was supposed to be imperatively required under circumstances of such urgency as were not to the same extent contemplated by the English and Scotch statutes dealing with similar problems. Those statutes provided for the preparation and examination of improvement schemes after deliberation of a careful, lengthened and public character, and they could only be finally undertaken after being specially and severally introduced in the House of Commons in the form of Bills to be subjected to the inquiry and public investigation of Select Committees, and ultimately passed by Parliament. The framers of the English and Scotch statutes recognized that it was absolutely essential to get improvement schemes discussed and criticized from various points of views, opinions and knowledge, and that the necessary guarantees of efficiency and economy could not be secured by simply relying upon the judgment of one or two authorities, however expert, unless such judgment was carefully and thoroughly sifted by long, open and public discussion and criticism. The wisdom of such a policy is obvious, when it is clearly borne in mind that the sanitary improvement and reconstruction of a large city involves selection from a multiplicity of possible schemes as well as financial calculations and adjustments.

### HURRIED LEGISLATION.

The English schemes are thus all carefully and patiently worked out after lengthened discussion and ventilation of views before they are embodied in Bills which have then to be passed into Act by Parliament. In the case of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, the emergency of the occasion was considered to be so imperious that, firstly, the necessary legislation for passing it was carried through within a much shorter period than is generally allowed for Bills of equal magnitude and importance ; and, secondly, the English procedure for preparation and examination and criticism was largely abandoned in the body of the Bill placed before the Legislative Council, and less deliberate action, without sufficient safeguards for ensuring a cautious selection, was substituted in its place.

The Bill was published on the 29th January 1898, and the first reading was moved a little more than a fortnight later. It can scarcely be gainsaid that the time allowed was signally short for the consideration of a measure of so unusual a character and one which concerned issues and interests of such importance and magnitude. Nothing but the plea of urgency could have justified so comparatively short an allowance of time. At the same meeting at which the Bill was read a first time, it was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report within three weeks. The period allowed to the Select Committee was again too brief to enable the press and the public to make useful representations. Though the Select Committee set to work at once, it was with the greatest difficulty that it was able to present its report within something like due date. The second reading was taken in hand on the 28th March 1898, and the Bill was passed into law on the 2nd April 1898.

Time and experience have, however brought home the conviction that the hopes which were formed were too high-pitched, that, however, desirable the sanitary improvement and reconstruction of the City might be on general grounds, the operation of the Act was not likely to have an immediate or direct effect upon plague movements, and that the reasons for precipitancy in proceeding with the necessary legislation were misconceived. To the above considerations, which vindicate departure from the general rule deprecatory of early legislative amendment, the strongest one to be added lies in the magnitude and importance of the issues and interests affected by the Act. Such momentous consequences depend upon the successful or unsuccessful operation of the Act, that it is of the utmost importance to remedy, without loss of time, defects which become manifest in practically working it. In thus approaching Government with suggestions for amendment of the Trust Act as well as for administrative action, the Corporation beg to assure His Excellency in Council that they are anxious only for the successful working of the Act, so that the great objects for which it was conceived may be achieved in a way to promote the best interests of the City.

### PROPOSED SANITARY SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

The subject, however, which has caused most anxiety to the mind of the Corporation is the somewhat hap-hazard way in which improvement schemes and street schemes are taken in hand. The Corporation attach great importance to one factor in the choice of schemes, viz. that they should be fitting parts of a co-ordinated whole, regulated according to the present and future requirements of the whole city. The Corporation believe that the only way to ensure such carefully regulated co-ordination is to carry out a sanitary survey of the whole city and to prepare a general skeleton scheme in which particular schemes might find fitting allocation, before resolving upon undertaking separate proposals. The Act has carefully vested the Board with powers to enable them to set to work with the comprehensive deliberation so indispensable for the successful issue of the gigantic undertaking entrusted to their charge. The Corporation confess that they have viewed with great concern the attitude of the Board in respect of this most important point. Without saying that the Board have totally ignored it, it has seemed to them that that body have not realized to the full the absolute urgency of a comprehensive policy if their operations are to be so framed as to embrace gradually the whole city in the future as well as the present. The Board have already promulgated six schemes, which may all be discribed as improvement schemes though some of them are technically called street schemes. These schemes leave untouched large insanitary areas more or less contiguous to the proposed improvements. And yet there was nothing before the Board which could have guided them in selecting the schemes they have propounded in the light of the requirements of the insanitary areas left out, or which could indicate whether the future separate treatment of such areas left out would fit in with the schemes in hand so as to ensure the least expenditure possible.

There are statements on this subject in the correspondence with Government and the Trust Board which indicate a conflicting and somewhat inaccurate grasp of this question. In reply to a resolution of the Corporation Government say that they "will be very willing to consider any proposals for such a survey that may commend themselves to the Corporation and the Board of Trustees, if it is found that the results of the former survey are now out of date and defective." The Board of Trustees admit that the Act does contemplate such a survey as that suggested by the Corporation, but they add that, as a matter of fact, they have the results of such a survey with them, which they treat as confidential.

The Corporation state they are aware that Sir James Campbell and Mr. Playford Reynolds, the present Chief Engineer of the Trust, prepared a report, somewhat hastily carried out during a time of panic when plague was a second time rampant in the City, containing recommendations by those two officers, but they fail to see what really useful purpose could be served by gravely treating the report in question as confidential. Even if it is possible to believe that such a report, passing through a number of hands in large public departments, could manage to preserve its sacred character from indiscreet or dishonest violation, its publication could prejudice no interest.

The Corporation are aware that a good deal has been said about the bug-bear of speculation, but it is forgotten that the provisions for the acquisition of property under the Act are of so stringent and discouraging a character that they leave scarcely any room for considerable speculation in the sale and purchase of properties which might be affected by the knowledge of the general recommendations for improvement or by the preparation of a general skeleton scheme. So far from being the means of encouraging wild speculation, it is becoming more and more evident that whenever schemes are notified, the properties included in them become almost unsaleable. Later the Corporation allude to the delay which has taken place in submitting schemes for the sanction of Government, and the time which has been required for examining the schemes for sanction and which have created quite and an uproar in the city. Of the six schemes only three have received the sanction of Government, the remaining three schemes are still hanging fire. The hardship on house-owners in consequence of such long delay has been grievous. All dealings in the properties concerned by way of mortgage or sale have become difficult, and a stop is put to all additions or improvements to them. The Corporation do not for a moment desire to say that the scheme should not receive the fullest consideration before being sanctioned. But they respectfully urge that measures should be taken to obviate the the severity of a burden—unequal and unjustifiable at the best—but for the pressing exigency of the public interest.

INTERVAL FOR REPRESENTATIONS.

The Corporation will now again respectfully solicit the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the utter inadequacy of the time allowed by the act for their representation with regard to a notified scheme of 10th February 1900. The Corporation trust that in the light of the experience gained of the painful delays in even reconsidering and adapting schemes after receiving representations as required by the Act, it will be recognized that the prescribed period of thirty days from the date of receipt is almost indicrously small. The Corporation regard this function entrusted by the Legislature to them to be of the most vitally important character, even without taking into account the fact that they are the representatives of the ratepayers who are saddled with the financial responsibility for not only the sound decisions, but also for the blunders and drawbacks of the Board. Experience has now made it plain that if this function is to be discharged by the Corporation in an adequate and useful manner, the period of the 30 days must be reasonably extended. The function of the Corporation embraces everything conducing to its economy, effectiveness and suitability. The Corporation conceive that a most important part of the function entrusted to them by the Legislature is to examine "the sufficiency of the recources of the Board in undertaking a scheme." If the immense task entrusted to the Board under the Act is not to launch the city into severe financial distress, this function ought to be zealously performed and the anxiety of the Corporation on this score has been very much quickened by the estimates put forward by the Board up till now. In regard to schemes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 they estimate the loss it their report at Rs. 67 lakhs:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate cost | For works | 6,66,000 |
| | For property | 1,65,34,000 |
| | For housing the poor and working clases | 10,00,000 |
| | | 1,82,00,000 |
| *Deduct*— | | |
| Value of surplus land at estimated cost price, neglecting an increase due to improvement | | 115,00,000 |
| | | 67.00,000 |

It is difficult to see how the Board have persuaded themselves that the disposal of the lands, when cleared and laid out in plots, will fetch the same price as would be paid in acquiring them with houses and buildings on them. The alarm of the Corporation was very much increased when they found in examining schemes Nos. 5 and 6, that it was very probable that the Board had been making their calculations on extremely loose and approximate estimates relating to the properties to be acquired. Reference is made to the fact that the fullest information as to the details of the scheme is not available to the Corporation and the recommendation remarks:—

There really is no good ground for treating them as confidential to the extent of not making them available for the use of the Corporation when examining and reporting upon a scheme. Leaving alone the futility of expecting that they could be kept secret, the public knowledge of them not only would not encourage speculation, but absolutely put an end to it—for there could be no speculation where all were equally informed. Indeed it is where there is secrecy that there is room for speculation, by means of knowledge surreptitiously or dishonestly obtained.

With regard to the question of the hight of building, the Corporation are not prepared to go beyond the provisions of the Building By-laws as they now exist . . . To require old buildings to give up a portion of their height would be to confiscate property without compensation, and the Corporation do not think that there can be any justification for such a procedure.

Dr. N. N. Katrak having seconded the proposition it was carried.

This concluded the business before the adjourned meeting.

URGENCY MEETING.

In compliance with the requisition made by four of the members of the Standing Committee, an urgency meeting was then held to consider the Commissioner's letter regarding the setting aside by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of the election of Dr. A. G Viegas and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.

Mr. Sayani was again called to the chair.

The chairman said that as there were several notices of motion, the first thing he had to decide was as to how to proceed with the business so as to be in a proper way to dispose of the matter. In his opinion that proposition should be first discussed and voted upon which, if carried, would put an end to the rest of the business. Judging of these notices from that point of view, he would ask Mr. Setalwad to move his proposition first because, if that were carried, would put an end to the rest of the business. If, however, Mr. Setalwad's motion was not carried, he would have to call upon Mr. Mehta to move his proposition which, if it was carried, would put an end to the rest of the business. But if again, that motion was not carried, then they would have to proceed with the election, which would be conducted in a manner similar to that in which such elections were held by them. He would ask the Corporation to give their votes for one candidate after another so that the two candidates, who secured the largest number of votes might be declared elected.

In the absence of Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama moved that the existing Corporation did not think they had the power of appointing any person to fill the vacancies as indicated in the Commissioner's letter. In support of his motion Mr. Cama read section 34 of the Municipal Act, and contended that no right of election was given by the legislature to the present Corporation. The new Corporation, which was an imperfect Corporation by reason of two of the members of that body being unseated, only had the right of filling up the vacancies. A similar question arose in connection with the election on behalf of the University in the year 1892, when Mr. James Jardine, who was now King's Counsel, gave it as his opinion that it was not within the power of the old but in that of the New Corporation to fill up the vacancy. The opinion of Mr. Inverarity taken in the present case, seemed to be an off-hand opinion taken by the solicitors, who appeared to have assumed that the present Corporation had the power of proceeding with the election. The Corporation had not got a proper written opinion of Counsel. The Legislature never contemplated that the power which had been given to a Judge of the court should be set at naught by the very persons against whom the Judge had decided.

Mr. Kazee Kabirudin in seconding the proposition observed that the existing Corporation had no power to elect or nominate persons who had been unseated.

Dr. Dadachanji was of opinion that the proposition which was a negative one, was not in order.

The chairman said it was in order.

Dr. N. N. Katrak thought that as there was a conflict of legal opinion in that Mr. Inverarity's opinion was opposed to that of Mr. Jardine's given some nine years ago, on a similar question, joint opinion of two Counsel might be obtained in the matter. He moved as a rider, which was accepted by Mr. Cama, that the Commissioner be requested to take joint opinion in writing of two Counsel on behalf of the Corporation as to whether the existing on the new Corporation could fill up vacancies under section 34 of the Act caused by the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

Mr. H. S. Dikshit proposed an amendment to the effect that the Corporation should proceed to fill up the vacancies, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the joint opinion of two Counsel as to the power of the present Corporation to fill up the vacancies, and that in the event of Counsel being of opinion that the present Corporation had not such power, the Commissioner's letter be placed before the new Corporation at its first meeting for consideration and disposal.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta speaking on the legal aspect of the question said that while he confessed that Mr. Inverarity's opinion should carry great weight he was of quite a different opinion. The Corporation had the deliberate opinion of an eminent counsel, like Mr. Jardine, who distinctly stated that the appointment made by the then Corporation would be invalid, and the corporation had acted on that opinion. While according to Mr. Jardine the Corporation would be doing an absolutely illegal and invalid thing, the opinion of Mr. Inverarity as taken by their Solicitors stated that either the existing or the new Corporation might proceed to election as the case might be. If all the points had been submitted to Mr. Inverarity, he ventured to say that he would have given his opinion that the legislature could not possibly have meant that the election must be made not by the existing but by the new Corporation. If the existing Corporation could proceed with the election, there was a possibility of not only members unseated by the mal practices of their agents, but also members unseated for their own mal practices exercising their right of election. In the interpretation of the section as put upon it by Mr. Jardine there was no such possibility, whereas according to the other interprettation unseated members could have voice and vote in their own election, which could not have been contemplated by the Act. The Corporation had not Mr. Inverarity's opinion except the letter from their solicitors, to enable them to judge what were the reasons which led the learned counsel to give the opinion which he did. He (Mr. Mehta) hoped and trusted that on the last day of its existence the Corporation would not act in a manner which would in any way detract from the credit and the dignity of that body. If the corporation would pay "despatch fee" to Counsel they would be able to get joint opinion as desired by them in one day. He suggested that if the Corporation were adjourned till Friday next, the Municipal Commissioner by the payment of "despatch fee" to counsel would be able to secure joint opinion to be laid in time before them.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna agreeing with Mr. Mehta said that by adjourning the meeting till Friday, the existing corporation could exercise its right of election if the counsel advised that they had such right of election.

Mr. Hajee Usuf thought that under the section of the Act, which was quite clear, the Commissioner might ask the retiring councillors if they were willing to serve—and he hoped that such councillors would answer in the affirmative—and if that were done they would be saving a lot of rate-payers money.

The chairman said that he would divide the proposition and the rider into two parts, submitting first the rider only to the Corporation. The rider was then put to the vote and carried, Mr. Hajee Usuf being the only dissentient.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Friday next.

## THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Bombay Tramway Company has not been a silent spectator of the interesting negotiations which the Municipal Corporation has been holding with Mr. Bingham with the object of making over to him, on behalf of the Pioneer Electric Lighting Company or some other company in London, certain concessions for electric traction of trams, electric lighting and power supply. The Corporation has given the Tramway Company notice of its intention to exercise its right of compulsory purchase. The Tramway Company maintain that the power of purchase could only be exercised in case the Corporation itself intended and was prepared to take up the business and run the line: there is no power to exercise the right of purchase on behalf of a third party. The Tramway Company have accordingly, through their solicitors Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, filed a suit against the Corporation in the Bombay High Court, in which a number of issues are raised, the company contesting, under the circumstances of the case, the right of the Corporation to effect on compulsory purchase. It will be some time before the written statement of defence on behalf of the Corporation is prepared; and the parties to the contest and their solicitors do not desire a premature publication of the pleadings in the case.

From what has, however, transpired regarding the contest of the plaint filed in the High Court, it appears to state the terms, under which the Corporation, in March 1873, entered into an agreement with William French Stears and George Allan Kittridge granting them rights to construct the tramway. It then traces the financial history of the old company and the formation of the new, and particularly as to the debentures of 25 lakhs of rupees which were issued. Then the fact is stated that the Municipal Corporation declared its intention to purchase after the expiration of 21 years from the 12th day of March 1873, the right recurring every seven years after the expiration of 21 years. The first point which the profits of the basis on which the profits of the Company should be computed for the purposes of settlement, and ask for a decision on the question of their debentures, the payments on which they hold should be reckoned as profit, which is not admitted by the Corporation. The whole question of settlement on the basis of the clause of the Act of 1874 is raised and the position the Corporation has taken up is rebutted. Further, the Company hold that the notice by the Corporation of its intention to purchase is bad in law and inoperative, and the Company prays that the Court will hold this to be the case, as the Corporation do not comply with the conditions laid down in the original agreement. A further and interesting point is raised by the position the Corporation has placed itself in by making the concession to Mr. Bingham on behalf of the Pioneer Electric Co. The original agreement made in 1874 stated that the Corporation should have the power to take over the concern under certain conditions at the end of twenty-one years and that this power should be renewed every seven years after that period. The Corporation did give notice on the 12th March, but the Company contend that as the Corporation has no intention of acquiring the concern on its own behalf, the notice was invalid and maintain that the power of purchase could only be exercised in case the Corporation itself intended and was prepared to take up the business and run the line there is no exercise the right of purchase on behalf of a third party, and the fact that an agreement had already been made with Mr Bingham or company to run the Bombay tramways invalidates the notice.

## BOMBAY POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. A. U. Fanshwe, I. C. S., C. S. I. Director General of the Post Offices of India has been addressed by the postmen of Bombay in the following terms

Formerly there were three grades of postmen, the lowest being of Rs. 14 but the introduction of continuous delivery added two lower grades more of Rs. 12 and 10. This paltry sum of money is hardly sufficient to cover the expenses incurred for the bare necessaries of life for our living in a city like Bombay especially in the days of successive famine attended with plague in consequence of which we are scarcely able to keep our body and soul together.

The abnormal pressure in the amount of work is not the least drawback in filling up the cup of misery, the result of which is that we are required to work harder than before and be content with less amount of salary, having had no privilege of enjoying a single public holiday through the whole year or of leave with full pay although we may be entitled to it. There are instances to show Where some of us have succumbed to death owing to hard work.

Several letters, remaining undelivered by each delivery owing to lenghty beats coupled with the duty of clearing the letter boxes in time and the punctual attendance on boy-messengers give rise to public complaints against us for delay in delivery of their correspondence when our written explanation is demanded by our superiors and as no other explanation than want of sufficient time can be given by us we are often fined. Such being the usual case a considerable portion of whatever small salary we get is forfeited.

Very few of us survive to enjoy our pension owing to continuous toil and trouble and no energy is left in us even to look after our household affairs much less to do anything else that would help to our maintenance.

Each postman in the course of his duties has to traverse a distance of more than 15 miles every day as he is frequently required to climb 5 or 6 stories of house to effect delivery of postcard or letter with no small amount of pecuniary responsibility.

All of our future prospects have been marred down owing to the increase in the strength of postmen of A and B sets as most of us draw salaries of lower grades and it has become a matter of uncertainty as to when we are to receive our next promotion.

On the whole I cannot refain from saying that the introduction of continuous delivery has no doubt produced many evil effects on us howezer advantageous it may be to the public, and I think that the time is come when they can conveniently be removed by raising the status of the lower grade postman in pecuniary point of view with an increase of Rs. 2—which your honour, I hope will never grudge to sanction.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 2 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

## BOMBAY STEAMER LOST OFF MAURITIUS.

### TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Yesterday news was received in Bombay that the s. s. Taher owned by Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub has been totally wrecked, in a cyclone off Mauritius. About twenty lives are reported to have been lost. The Taher formerly belonged to the P. & O. Co. and was known as the Ancona. She was bought by Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub about three years since and about a year ago her name was changed to the Taher, The vessel left Bombay under the command of Captain J. F. Tyndall, on the 22nd December last for Balasore. Thence she went to Chittagong and thereafter proceeding to Aden and Jeddah with pilgrims on board. After disembarking the pilgrims she returned to Aden and left on the 7th inst. with a cargo of salt, for Mauritius. It is not known whether she had any passengers on board. The vessel was wrecked on the 21st instant off Maritius.

The Taher was a three masted steel screw steamer, her tonnage being 3,142 tons, gross, and 2,650 tons registered. She was built by Messrs. Caird and Co., at Greenock in 1,879. Her length was 380 feet 9 inches, breadth 38 feet 3 inches, and depth 26 feet. Captain J. F. Tyndall was in command, and there were also four officers five engineers, and about 84 native crew, on board, when she left Bombay. The vessel was fully insured by the owner.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the result of the past year's working of the Bank. The net profits for the year 1900, including the sum brought forward from the previous year, amount to £123,800. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to place £20,000 to Reserve Fund (in addition to £20,000 added in September), £2,500 to Pension Fund and to carry forward to next account £31,300.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 12 | 6 | 31 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 24 | 18 | 47 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee | 11 | 13 | 25 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 32 | 22 | 59 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 12 | 18 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 13 | 15 | 24 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 19 | 37 |
| Total | 94 | 108 | 252 |
| Total plague deaths to date. | 91,236 | 76,021 | |
| Same date last year | 121 | 91 | 349 |

## NEW MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

For the eight seats in the new Municipal Standing Committee, which are at the disposal of the new Municipal Corporation, the following seventeen Corporators are candidates:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. G. Lund, K. N. Wadia, Sundernath D. Khote, Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, K. N. Kabrajee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Mir Aun Ali, Kazi Kabirudin, Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Ismail, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinathjee, Dr. Cowasjee Edulpjee Dadachanjee, Dr. Underwood, and Dr. Nadirshah H. Sukhia.

## "LEST WE FORGET."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This is but a poor appeal to the citizens of Bombay to revive in any befitting manner the memory of one of its greatest men. The times are bad. Plague has robbed us of men and money; and famine has put to the utmost test all the resources of the Empire and proved the futility of men to fight nature and her powers. And yet we have reconciled us to plague and famine and aided the poor and unfortunate by raising subscriptions. But then to crown all a sovereign whose name was sacred to all nations passed away and in the grief of that loss Bombay has forgotten the debt it owed to one of her own children—a great scholar—a sound lawyer—an honest judge—a sympathetic reformer—and above all—a model citizen. Even Madras honoured him in a public meeting but Bombay and her citizens amongst whom he lived and for whom he worked have not yet thought of publicly reviving the memory of the late Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade.

"Ye simple men, O weep for him,
And in your little isle proclaim,
Ranade's claim to name and fame—
A tribute that shall worthy seem."

Lanowli, March 23rd. RF. S. D.

## THE PRICE OF TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Considering the poverty of the masses, I beg leave to say that the price of the toddy should be decreased and arrangements should be made by Government to supply the public with good unadulterated toddyliquors at a reasonable price. It may be pointed out that liquors distilled from the palmyra (Tad) toddy cannot be had. I request that Government may be pleased to call upon the contractors to supply tad liquor to the public at a cheaper rate. With prices on toddy and liquor decreased much discontent due to the stringency of the Abkari Act and the regulation framed thereunder will be at an end.—Yours etc.

R. B.

## THE FILLING UP OF WELLS.

The petitioners dwelling in the Fort, North, who wrote to the Muncipal Commissioner to express their regret at the instructions he had given for the filling up of certain wells situated on the Esplanade near Waudby Road, which had for years past been used by them for domestic and religious purpose, may modify their regret for the following reasons. All the open wells or almost all of them, situated in the Fort, have been used for the purpose of suicide, and those which have not yet been so used may be visited at any time. Every such occasion renders the well liable to be defiled with human urine, and we are not aware of any means that have been taken to purify the wells that have been so used in order to render them again fit for "domestic and religious purposes."

We desire to encourage all prejudices in favour of cleanliness and health, but if the petitioners really mean business, why have they left their favourite well exposed to contaminations of many kinds for so long. It is always possible to secure the water supply even if the well is filled, provided the filling is begun with a foot or two of rubble with smaller stone above it. Of course, if this is done the well ought first to be cleared of the mud that accumulaties at the bottom of all open wells, and the question at once arises who is going to pay for the extra work? And, after all will the work bee money? "Indian Textile Journal"

* * *

We regret to hear that Mrs. A. J. Ker, the popular Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Ladies' Golf Club, is seriously ill and has been ordered to leave for England at once. Mrs. Ker took the keenest interest in the Club almost from its inception; indeed she won the first match played under its auspices. After giving her services for some time as Hon. Ground Secretary, Mrs. Ker became Hon. Secretary in succession to Mrs. Barton Groves who filled, for a few months, this onerous post, when vacated by Mrs. Aitken, and has held those offices continuously to the present, except when at home. In 1896 Mrs. Ker tried very hard with the help of her Committee to get permission to put a small pavilion in place of the Club tent, but without success. The scheme, however, was not entirely abandoned and mainly owing to Mrs. Ker's exertions and the kindness of Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, a pavilion was erected and is now quite an ornament to the maidan and a great boon to the Club. The news of Mrs. Ker's illness and enforced resignation of the Secretaryship will be received with regret by all the members of the Club.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. NILO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Nilo Captain Canzoneri Audria, sailing on the 27th instant, from Victoria Dock, No. 3 shed. Passengers are requested to be in dock at 2-15 p.m sharp.

For Suez.

Mr M E Bandmann
Mrs Betts and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Cole
Mrs Cecil
Mr and Mrs Cogne
Miss Darlay
Mr Davies
Miss Forrester
Miss Forsythe
Mr Garner
Mr Gibson
Miss Hamlin
Miss Hill
Mr Innes
Miss Lawrence
Mr Maule
Mr and Mrs Naspe and four children
Mr Pemberton
Miss Pemberton
Mr Percival
Mr Rutter
Miss Scott
Miss Stuart
Miss Verner
Miss Vie
Mr and Mrs Watson
Mr William.

For Alexandria.

Mr Alexander
Mr and Mrs Haliamdas
Mr Missak

For Venice.

Miss Bassoe
Mr Da Costa
Mr and Mrs Durham
Miss Dimoiddie.
Mr Euler
Mrs Gruyther
Miss Gruyther
Rev Hyde
Mr and Mrs Janvier
Mr and Mrs Lane
Mr and Mrs Lawrence
Mrs Lightfoot and child
Miss Marks
Mrs Nash and Girl
Rev and Mrs Newton
Miss Plunkett
Mr Rniem
Mrs Scott and son
Miss Spencer
Revd Father Formahi
and 20 deck passengers

## PROF. GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With an earnest and sincere heart, I am sending you my observations on Prof. Gajjar's Plague Solution for public welfare, cherishing strong hopes of your kindly giving them a publication in the next issue.

It is well known that three charitable dispensaries for plague patients have been opened in Bombay under the munificence of Shet Naranji Dwarkadas where patients are treated gratis with Prof. Gajjar's Plague Solution. At the time when Plague broke out lately at Tarapur, I came across this information in vernacular papers and I was inspired to give this solution a trial. My request was cordially complied with and twenty plague cases were placed under the solution treatment, out of which I am glad to note, twelve were cured. Among people of middle class and the poor, it goes very difficult to manage for the patient's diet and careful nursing according to the instructions of Prof. Gajjar. Among persons of the above class two or three deaths occurred; in two or three cases treatment was commenced when the symptoms had already been aggravated and hence these cases became unsuccessful. I think it doubtless that this solution possesses remarkable germicide powers. I have marked with satisfaction the happy results produced in the very beginning of the disease given according to the instructions: The case makes no further progress; no complication arises and the temperature falls down to normal on the 3rd or 4th day. The sucessful and certain effects of this solution were testified in two far advanced and hopeless cases of plague in which there was the advantage of their being specially treated and nursed in exact accordance with the directions given by Prof. Gajjar. I can say that between 70 to 80 percent of plague cases shall be cured if the patients be kept under Hospital treatment and nursing exactly corresponding to the instructions of Prof. Gajjar. I think it a necessity to note that I invariably gave alternately with the Plague solution, Diaphoretics, quinine, stimulants, digitalis, strophanthus, strychnine, nitrogly cerine &c. according as the symptoms presented themselves. At present I have been trying the plague solution in Plague cases at Chinchin and I wish to publish the results afterwards. Lastly congratulating Prof. Gajjar for his remarkable inventive faculties and expressing my heartfelt thanks for the benevolence of Shet Naranji Dwarkadas I beg to cut short, Yours &c.,

MORESHWAR TRIMBAK SATHE,
Medical Officer, Chinchin Tarapur.
Chinchin, March 23.

## THE VALUE OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am indeed very much gratified to notice that such a high authority as Major Bannerman has came forward to solve our queries and doubts. This inclines me to ask some explanations in order to form a better appreciation of some of the points which I have not been able to grasp fully.

In his letter to a contemporary Major Bannerman writes that the vagaries of a disease depending as plague does on a living organism are at present quite beyond the knowledge of any one, He honestly admits that he cannot account for the increasing virulence of the plague. He appears to regard living organisms as the sole cause of plague and its course as dependent on their freaks and fancies, I should like to know from him whether their behaviour is circumscribed by any conditions. During the last five years in Bombay plague has been following a course regulated by climatic conditions. Mr. Baldwin Latham has demonstrated this conclusively by shewing that the mortality curves show a remarkable degree of parallelism with curves of certain climatic conditions Cannot insanitary conditions such as soil and sewage effluvia and emanations affect the behaviour of plague bacilli? In his cultures in the Plague Research Laboratory Major Bannerman must have observed that their growth and behavour are considerably modified by the different media used for culture. Biological and Agricultural Science teach us that the surroundings exert a considerable influence on all vegetable and animal organisms, however complex and high in the scale of evolution they may be. If high organisms are so much influenced there is no reason why simplest organisms as the plague bacilli, which pass through innumerable generations within a short space of time, should not be affected by their surroundings.

In answering the question why plague persists in Bombay notwithstanding inoculation amongst all classes during the last four years, Major Bannerman adopts arguments which necessarily involve the assumption that inoculation gives immunity for a longer period—of some years—than what Prof Haffkine and others have claimed for it. He takes the total number of inoculations for the last four years at 2l acs in round numbers. From this he deducts something for normal deaths among the inoculated, for the errors introduced by busy practitioners for repeated operations undergone by poor people for the sake of making a living. Finally he takes the proportion of the inoculated during the last four years at 1-5 of the total population and brings in any analogy of extinguishing a forest fire by dealing with one tree in five. I quite fail to understand why he, leading such a systematically organized and fully manned campaign should have allowed such futile attempts as he calls them? Even now if he takes up a small highly infected locality and effectually extinguishes the fire there, all the localities would rush to him to avail themselves of his fire-extinguishing appliances.

Leaving aside what Major Bannerman should do to popularise inoculation, we come to the extreme indifference to this efficacious protection against the ravages of the plague shown this year by the Government, the Municipality and the leaders of native communities. It is rather very strange that all the public speeches and preachings under the able leadership of Sir Bhalchandra accompanied by public demonstrations should have been altogether stopped. People have more faith in practice than precept and I have not the least doubt that if Government Officers, Sir Bhalchandra and other leaders of native communities would submit themselves to inoculation operations in the presence of the ignorant, the public would surely follow up.—Yours etc.

## A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

* * *

A Rangoon paper denies the statement, often made by those in authority, that the capture of wild elephants cannot be made to pay in Burma, that the kheddah operations are impracticable owing to the nature of the country, and that the cost of capture would greatly exceed that of the system of importation. Elephants abound in Burma, and could, it is asserted, be captured without undue trouble or expense. The animals are not protected by law, and wholesale slaughter goes on uninterruptedly all the year roundt so that in the course of a few years, at the presen, rate of destruction, the elephant will disappear from the jungle of Burma.

The Commander-in-Chief having been appointed a Vice-Patron of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, appeals to the army in India to support the fund for perpetuating the memory of our late Queen-Empress, whose interest in her army had always been so marked. His Excellency in no way desires that the appeal should be considered in the light of an order. Subscriptions are strictly voluntary and a maximum limit of one day's Indian pay and allowances is fixed. Subscriptions should be forwarded direct by commanders of units and local heads of departments to the Alliance Bank, Simla, to the credit of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund payable to the Deputy Adjutant General in India.

A thousand tents, valued at a lakh of rupees, were despatched to South Africa about a fortnight ago.

Last week's return shows that 216,000 persons continue in receipt of assistance.

## CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to enquire into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust has presented an extremely interesting report, of which we print a summary elsewhere. While the report goes minutely into every question bearing upon the Port Trust and its relation to the trade of Calcutta, it devotes special attention to the Kidderpur Dock, round which as the Committee truly observe, "the financial difficulties of the Port centre." And, as to the Docks, these must for the present be considered in the light of how and to what extent, they meet the requirements of the coal trade whose recent and phenomenal expansion has upset all calculations. The Commiitee have come to the conclusion that the coal trade of Bengal will in future expand less rapidly than it has during the past few years, and they agree with Mr. Cable that it will be three years before its annual exports total three million tons. With the two new berths now under construction it will soon be possible to deal with 1,800,000 tons per annum by manual loading only, It is proposed, however, to provide mechanical appliances which, if used at two berths only would then enable the six berths to ship 2,400,000 tons per annum. If installed at all six berths the export capacity will rise to 3,600,000 tons a year. After contemplating a possible increase in the capacity of the Docks to 5 1-2 million tons per annum, the Committee observe; These figures are so greatly in excess of the best estimates of probable exports during the next few years that we unhesitatingly arrive at the conclusion that the provision for the coal trade at the Docks, taking account of the increased accommodation now being provided, is sufficient for the requirements of the trade." The Commitee proceed to emphasise their belief that there is "no present need for an additional dock for coal, either at Kidderpur or elsewhere." In a briefer space the report touches upon the extensions recently made at the Docks with a view to accommodating the wheat and seed trades, There is good reason to anticipate, say the Committee, "that the bulk of the wheat and seed trade will in future be transferred to Kidderpur." This consummation obviously depends upon the adjustment of the dispute at present inprogress between the Wheat and Seed Trade Association and the Port Commission, with reference to which we published some interesting correspondence only a few days ago.

The Committee were strongly urged to place the Dock railway junction either in the hands of one of the railways terminating at the port, or in those of a joint Committee. Mr. Muirhead was in favour of the former plan, and Mr. Lightfoot of the latter. The other members, however, were "unable to accept the proposal in either form." The principal objection was this:—"It is in our opinion altogether against the best interests of the port to allow the terminal arrangements to pass in any way out of the control of the Port Trust, and into the hands of a foreign agency, especially one whose primary object must necessarily be the earning of dividends, rather than the provision of facilities for trade." And after considering and rejecting the supposition that the Port Railway has been inefficiently administered the Committee conclude: "It also appears to us that the present arrangement by which the Port Commissioners own and administer the belt line of railway connecting the Jetties and Docks with the trunk lines serving the Port possesses all the merits of the Joint-Committee or Cheshire system, with the added advantage that the "debouchure of the Port of Calcutta is managed by the trade for the trade, and not in the interest of shareholders." In this connection a curious coincidence occurs in an agitation which, according to a London exchange, is now in progress in the Metropolis. It may not be so generally known as it deserves to be that the port of London is administered by fifty-four separate bodies, the overlapping of whose functions and whose general supineness are alleged to be exercising a most deleterious effect upon the trade of the city. In London the present tendency is towards unifying the administration of the port. The Calcutta Enquiry Committee would seem, therefore, to have acted wisely in recommending Government to preserve the unity of the administration of that of Calcutta,—"Englishman."

## ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CALCUTTA.

### INTERVIEW WITH MR. MAPLES.

Calcutta residents are within measurable distance of having electric traction introduced on the tramway lines, and this in spite of the opposition on the Municipal Corporation, which for the past four years opposed, tooth and nail, any innovation which threatened the use of horse traction in the crowded streets of the city. Numerous enquiries as to when electric traction was likely to be introduced, induced a representative of the "Englishman" to call on Tuesday on Mr. Maples, the Managing Agent of the Tramway Company, at his office at Bhowanipur, for the purpose of finding out what progress had been made in the direction, and generally all about the new works they have in hand to supply this electric motive power which is intended to displace the antiquated horse traction now in use on the tram lines.

"Well, Mr. Maples," said our representative, "people are wanting to know very badly when you are going to start electric traction on your lines."

"You may tell them then," said the Agent, "that by the end of July or August next, we shall be running cars driven by electric power on the Kidderpur line, as a commencement; and then we shall gradually introduce them on the other lines, so that at the end of a twelve-month from now all our cars will be driven by electricity."

"How will you manage about drivers, and what class of men will you entrust with driving the cars?"

"I may tell you that we shall train the drivers of the steam cars who are used to starting and pulling up the engines drawing the heavy cars on the Kidderpur line. These men, when found competent, will be employed as teachers to other drivers. Of course we shall be very cautious at the commencement, and not run the cars too fast; and we shall only employ men who are thoroughly trained in tramway traction."

"How fast do you intend to allow the cars to be driven? I mean what will be your rate of speed?"

"Well the rate will not exceed eight miles an hour. It would be madness to allow a high speed in crowded streets in town at all events at first. I may add that there will be absolute safety in the use of electricity, We shall use one over head controlling wire through which the current will be delivered through a concealed wire through the car to the motors underneath. There will be a net in front of the first car which will pick up any roadside passenger who may wish to commit suicide, and save him in spite of himself, so to speak. This is a safeguard which we consider necessary; and it is much on the principle of the cow-catcher in front of railway engines."

"By the way, can you give me any idea of the works I understand you have in progres to supply the electric motive power?"

"Willingly, but I think the better plan will be for you to accompany me to our town station at Nonapookur, near the Cemetery in Circular Road, where you can see all for yourself and describe them far better than from any description I can give you?

Our representative at once fell in with the suggestion, and accompanied by Mr. Maples, drove down to the place, which is a large open spot adjoining the northern boundary of the new Cemetery. The place is being levelled and filled in, a native busti, with all its unsavoury associations, having recently occupied the site. Already a fine pucca office for the Resident Electrical Engineer has been built, and three quarters of an enormous chimney which, when completed, will tower to a height of 150 feet, is in process of being built, as also a large building for storing 2,000 tons of coal for the use of the engines, This building is in sections with openings in the roof through which the coal will be dropped as required, and it is so built that a glance at the walls will at once give an expert an idea of how much coal is stored within, or how much has been emptied. The amount stored is a three months' supply, and it has mechanical appliances of every sort to regulate the supply and consumption. Adjoining this is the huge boiler house to contain six large boilers, each 30 feet long by 8 feet in diameter, the engine room being 170 feet long by 50 feet wide. These six boilers are capable of developing 3,000 H. P, Contiguous to this boiler room is another for the accommodation of three large and one smaller "generators," as they are termed, for traction electricity in contradistinction to "dynamos" for electric lighting. To give one an idea of the enormous size of these "generators," it is only necessary to give the dimensions of the "beds" of masonry and concrete on which they will be placed. The dimensions of each bed are 21 feet by 33 by 10 feet These four generators will yield a current of 1,750 Kilo-Watts, the direct current being used at 500 volts. There is ample space left for increasing even this enormous supply of electric motive power. Outside, and within a stone's throw of the engine house, an enormous reservoir for condensing water for the engine supply is in course of construction. The walls of the reservoir are ten feet thick so as to withstand pressure, both from without and within. The water for condensing will be brought along a pipe, through which it will be pumped to the top of a high tower and then trickled down, while all the time a current of a cold air will be driven through it by means of fans driven by electricity, so that one supply of water can be used over and over again.

"You have a very large plot of ground here?"

"Yes, and very costly to acquire. Tenants were very unwilling to quit, and they made us pay. We shall erect quarters for our European and native staff here. The larger generators will be worked during the day and the smaller one at night for lighting up the place, driving supply cars, and other purposes. There have been over 21-4 millions of bricks already used and no one can say how many more millions will be required before the whole thing is completed. The fare will remain the same as they are now, but there will be first class cars reserved for those who may wish to pay a little higher fare, and third class fares for ordinary passengers."

"I fancy you are satisfied that the new scheme will pay."

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The cannidalistic advertisement for a servant who could cook and dress children reminds the Liverpool Post of one or two other misrepresentations of a similar kind. Dine here, and you will never dine anywhere else, is a startling, though doubtless meant to be an alluring statement which appeared in gigantic letters in the window of a cheap restaurant. Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad, suggests anatomical monstrosities; and there is something terribly sinister in this advertisement of a furrier Mr. Butcher begs to announce that he is willing to make up capes, jackets, etc., for ladies out of their own skins. Less astonishing is the legend we once saw adorning a tub of yellow mixture of very uncertain origin, Superior butter, 6d. per lb. Nobody can touch it. Most probably not! That a respectable widow wants washidg might not be an extraordinary occurrence; but Wanted a boy who can open oysters with a reference, take for granted a skill which we must utterly refuse to belive.

* * *

Last year was a wonderful one for wine-growers in France. Only on two occasions, 1865 and 1875, was the yield—1,481,000,000 gallons—exceeded. Much of this was of poor quality, worth on the average 8d. per gallon, while of superior not more than 40,000,000 gallons were produced, the estimated average value of this class being 2s. 6d. per gallon. Of champagne France exported 4,314,200 gallons during 1900; Great Britain and Ireland's share of that quantity was 1,924,777, or almost one half. It is to be noted that our beer production does not come up to the wine production of France by a long way, although in point of value the former exceeds the latter. In the United Kingdom last year 1,350,000,000 gallons, or about 33 gallons per head of the population, was manufactured.

* * *

A lady artist has struck a new and original note in adapting her costume to the public mourning ordered for the Queen. A black dress and hat she possessed and promptly donned, but her coat was fawn colour, and her limited means did not permit of the purchase of another. The crape armlet usually worn did not commend itself to her, so she cut out of black face cloth a small crown and appliqued it neatly to her sleeve. The effect was most striking and distinctive, and had the merit of showing that her garb was not worn for a personal bereavement.—"The Sphere"

* * *

Mark Twain appeares as a witness before the Legislative Committee at Albany, U.S.A., recently, in defence of "osteopathy." He pleaded for liberty in medical opinions as in political, adding, "I have been for a year and a half under an osteopathist in London and Sweden." A witness on the allopath side maintained that Mark Twain was a perennial joker, who could not be taken seriously; otherwise he would have been mobbed on his return to the United States for referring to the Stars and Stripes as being dishonoured by the subdoing of the Filipinos.

* * *

The love of Highland pipe music by the Sultan of Moroco has existed for many years, the bagpipes having been introduced by Kaid Maclean, one of the chief officers of his Majest's Court. Ten years ago a piper became one of the Court, and very recently the Sultan commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipemaker to furnish him with a set of bagpipes for his own use. Possibly this set of pipes now furnished is the most ornate and costly that has ever been made in Scotland, They are mounted with 18-carat gold and cost £300.

* * *

A comparison between the English and American chorus girl is given in the Free Lance, by Mr. Clement Scott. He says. We thank America for showing us the value of life and soap on the stage. The American chorus girls thank about stage business; the English chorus girls, faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null, think of nothing but their dresses and diamonds and the Johnnies who take them to supper or a Covent Garden ball. American girls are paid to work. English girls are hired to show. The extra ladies and chorus girls can act; they have been taught movement and pantomime; they are not "lardy-dardy," vacant-looking, inanimate dolls, apparently stuffed with sawdust. Movement, life, action are the watchwords of the American stage manager. As we can see for ourselves, however, America is far behind us in the art of costume on the stage. American women off the stage are the best-dressed women in the world next to Parisians; but on the stage they are years back and out of date. The extra girls still cling to the ugly and discarded tights or fleshings, which emphasise the figure and displease the eye. They have no arrived as yet at the taste, the symmetry, and the comeliness of the beflounced befrilled, and petticoat dance. Just compare, for instance the dresses in "Florodora," and, the way they are whisked and worn, with those in "The Belle of Bohemia." Bell-shaped skirts whisked up to discover tights and fleshings do not suggest charm to me, thought of course, I may be id a minority.

* * *

A rather humorous sketch of London Society, by Mr. G. P. Pillai, appears in the 'Universal and Ludgate Magazine.' There is even a correct style (says the writer) to hold one's walking-stick. It should be held at an angle of forty-five degrees, with the ferrule uppermost and forward. The laugh, we are told, is a test of good-breeding, and the Society woman has to cultivate an elegant mode of laughter. Nature, which often asserts herself in boisterous laughter, must not be allowed to have her own way. Society also demands that lies should be told on certain occasions, or, at any rate, that the truth should be concealed. When declining an invitation you ought not to use the threadhare fomula, "Owing to previously engagement." It is better to assign some reason, and a lie comes in handy. When dinner-parties are given it is required that they should consist, numeracally of never less than the Graces, and never more than the Muses. The most extraordinary thing is that all these rules of etiquette are observed by Englishmen and Englishwomen wherever they happen to be, whatever be the nature of the climate under which they dwell. Searched shirt-ftronts and stiff collars are dictated by etiquette in England because they are also necessitated by the whether. In a cold country like England, to be dressed as English etiquette requires is certainly not altogether uncomfortable; but they are positively uncomfortable in India, and yet they would have it! It is usual in England for a man to be, swathed in three coats of flannel; there are men who would cling to flannel in India as they have to cilng to it in England.

* * *

At the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, Thomas Bryers a farmer, of Ramford, near Liverpool, came up fo examination the other day. The liabilities and the assets were trivial. The bankrupt ascribed his failure to bad crops. Three years out of seven had been bad years. He held a farm of thirty statute acres, under Lord Derby, at a rental of £14 per annum. The Official Receiver expressed surprise at the lowness of rent. The bankrupt explained that when his father took the land it was wild ooze from Noah's flood. He explained to an interest Court of officials and spectators that it was big land, just as it was at Noah's flood, and had never been filled untill his father took it in hand. This explained the low rent.

* * *

One of the recent reforms due to the new superintendent of the line of the North-Eastern Railway Company (Mr. H. A. Watson) is the appointment of a special staff of travelling ticket examiners. These plain-clothes men enter the trains as ordinary passengers, and after the journey has commenced, and between stopping stations, quietly request the other occupants of the carriage to produce their tickets, It is stated on authority that this novel idea is working excellently, and that the amount of excess collected is very considerable. In the Hull District. few days ago, we are informed, a staff of four men collected in this manner no less, sum than £52 14s. 6d. in the course of ten days.—The Railway Magazine.

* * *

Our new Queen's face has for some time appeared on stamps of the British Empir, though, of course, not as Queen. The head of the (then) Princess of Wales was used in the design of the Newfoundland 3c. stamp issued at the time of her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. It formed one of a set of five stamps issued by this patriotic little colony as its philatelic tribute in celebration of the Jubilee. The set depicted the four generations of English Royalty then living—the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and little Prince Edward, his son. The much loved Princes, though not in the "direct line," was not forgotten. Thus her present Majesty's face appeared on a postage stamp. By-the-bye, we wonder if it has ever struck our readers that no other English monarch, except our beloved Queen Victoria, had ever seen a postage stamp! It is also to interest to note that her head appeared on every stamp issued by Great Britain.—"The Picture Postcard."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MR. BRODRICK's expedients to raise men for the present emergency have spoilt the market for ordinary recruits. How he proposes to deal with the general recruiting question remains to be seen; but he must soon make up his mind, for he has practically brought himself face to face with the most important problem which he will have to consider. If we are to have compulsory service in some form or other, no great harm has been done. Indeed, the army will to an extent have been popularised by Mr. Brodrick's recent measures. But we can scarcely believe that the Government has already made up its mind for this last resource of all. We are however almost of a certainty coming to it—and the raising of the Imperial Yeomanry Corps and the organisation of the Royal Garrison Regiments are hurrying on the climax. Mr. Brodrick however would be well advised to avoid these fitful half measures until his general scheme of army organisation has been thought out and promulgated. It is certain that for the present the numbers of the army must be maintained—but a policy of living on pot boilers is neither statesmanlike nor businesslike. And there is an element of muddle in the affair which augurs badly for the working of the later reorganisation. Mr. Brodrick should take early warning of the last state of his department may be even worse than the first, and that because the War Office was controlled by a Secretary of State who, although possessing energy and originality, lacked prudence and practical sense.

The news of the retirement of the Rev. J. H. Berry from the office of Chaplain of the Fleet, and consequently from the Active List of the Royal Navy, has been received with sentiments of regret which extend far beyond the roll of naval chaplains. During a quarter of a century of service Mr. Berry has won the admiration and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his retirement leaves a gap which it will be difficult to fill. Mr. Berry, however, is still in the prime of life, and though unequal any longer to the heay responsibilities of the office, or offices, which he has held for the last two years, has probably several years more work in him. We may hope, therefore, that as was the case with his immediate predecessor, he may be induced to accept the Lord Chancellor's living of which he will probably have the refusal, for the Church can ill spare such men. The retirement of Mr. Berry has enabled the Admiralty to effect an important reform, by the practical severance of the duties of Chaplain of the Fleet from those of Inspector of Naval Schools. . . . . For the first time in nearly thirty years a chaplain is placed at the head of the Naval Church who does not also hold the qualification of naval instructor.

The appointment of Colonel E. D. W. Ward to be Permanent Under Secretary of State for War came as an unmixed surprise to all but the most secret official conclave. It was believed until the last moment that Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, the Assistant Under Secretary, would almost certainly succeed. He has done much good work at the War Office, and was very generally esteemed. During the last year or two, under the great pressure of the Boer War, his arrangements for the supply of news were very generally satisfactory, and gained him the goodwill of the Press. Whatever claims he may have had to advancement, they were clearly insufficient, and it may be reasonably believed that he did not possess the qualifications Mr. Brodrick looks for in his new right-hand man. Colonel Ward is a practised soldier who has given proof of military aptitude in many fields; he has an intimate knowledge of the ways of the Service at large, with, we may well believe, very sound views on military administration. His whole record bears witness to his mental gifts; he is clever in no ordinary degree, of very quick apprehension, and with a practical business-like side to his character. All these will stand him in good stead in the deeply important post to which he has just been appointed.

The question of submarine boats is attracting a great deal of attention in America, and keen eyes are kept upon what is going on in Europe. The "Army and Navy Journal" is under the impression that M. Calmette, the imaginative French journalist, who described the experiments at Cherbourg, is Minister of Marine. There are many journalists in France who are very ready, at the shortest notice, and without portfolio, to assume something of the functions that belong to the Minister, and perhaps M. Calmette is one of them. However this may be, our contemporary thinks that the French made small account of their Ministers when they entrusted them to the perils of submarine navigation, and hazards the surmise that if the Holland Boat Company could only get the American Secretaries under water with them they might be able to secure a contract for all the boats they want to sell, on condition of prompt return to the surface. There is perhaps, more significance in this remark than at first sight appears.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives has been taking a good deal of evidence on the question of submarine boats, its members appear to have been strongly prepossesed in favour of these engines of warfare. When any officer expressed the opinion that they were useless, he was asked if he considered himself more fitted to pass judgment than those who had spoken in favour of the boats. These latter gentlemen were Admirals Dewey, Hichborn, and Farquhar, Captain Folger, Commanders Mason and Wainwright, Lieutenant Caldwell; and of course, Mr. Lewis Nixon, who builds the boats. Admiral O'Neil denounced them as experimental dangerous, and without range of action depending for their effect upon the most erratic weapon that exists, and having no certain means of taking even an approximately accurate aim. The United States should rely upon battleships and not upon such important craft as these, he said. Admiral Melville followed him, and in a remarkable conversation declared that the idea was supported by a gentleman known as "Crazy John Lowe," who wanted to attack Havana, a statement which provoked the questions from a member of the Committee; "Is Lieutenant Caldwell crazy, also?" "Is Admiral Farquhar crazy?" Admiral Bradford took the same line as Admiral Melvillec.

Admiral Hichborn's views were much more favourable to the boats. He contended that the "Holland had passed the experimental stage, and his evidence was so singular that some of it deserves to be quoted. He said the boat would be a help to nervous people:—"'We had a little experience in that regard during the last war. The people along the New England coast raided the Navy Department from morning till night for old monitors that had been condemned more than 30 years; and we took them down there and they kept quiet after that.' Mr. Hawley, a member of the Committee, thereupon said;—'It would be a good cure for nervous prostration,' to which admiral Hichborn replied 'As good a cure for it as anything you could get.' He was then asked if these boats were stationed at the different cities what effect would it have on the nerves of the people in a squadron blockading ports of the United States. He said 'It would keep them up nights; it would keep them busy. Admiral Dewey expressed that well. He said he could not have gone into the harbour of Manila had these submarine boats existed in that harbour. Without any question it will inevitably become the policy of the Government to construct this or a similar boat. It is also my opinion that the English Government willl be following it up in a very short time; and I have more than just an ordinary reason for saying that, because I have communications from some of the leading architects of the English Government who take the liberty to write me and ask my advice. I can judge from the tone of their letters, and their whole disposition is to very soon have submarine boats. No nation can be without them. You have ot to have in war what every other nation has.

In commenting on the alteration in the "Navy List," the "Times" refers to the custom obtaining in the Navy of drinking the health of the Monarch sitting, and suggests that the honour which the King has now done the Service may have the effect of abolishing this practice, and thus bring the matter to the attention of every officer in the Navy. We note that in at least one ship a change in this direction has been made, for there was an illustration in last week's "Graphic" showing the officers of an unnamed man-of war receiving the toast upstanding. Incidentally also, the attention which has been directed to the old "Navy Lists" has elicited some curious information. The venture of Colonel Lean, which is now an indispensable appendix to the official "List," seems to have had at least four predecessors. It was first issued in 1878, and very much on the lines of a "Navy List" brought out by Commander Haultain in 1839, and continued by Mr. Allen in 1846. Steel's "List," which dates back into the eigteenth century, has been already mentioned; but another and rarer "List" was published by Campbell very early in the nineteenth century, if not previously. It is quite possible that there were others, and certainly from the multiplicity f information which these "Lists" contained an tructive and interesting chapter in our naval an- might be written. It is quite certain that no l historian can afford to overlook this source of mation.

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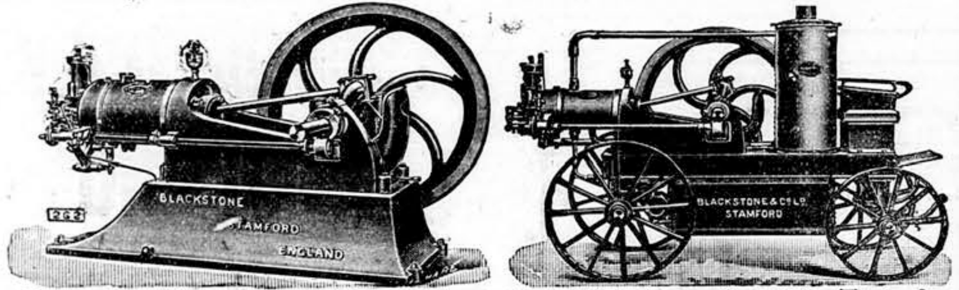

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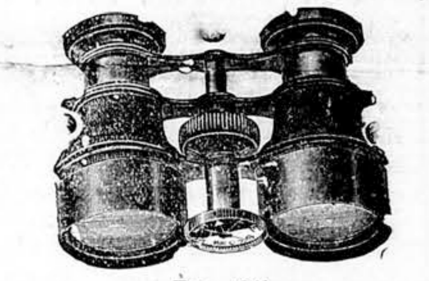

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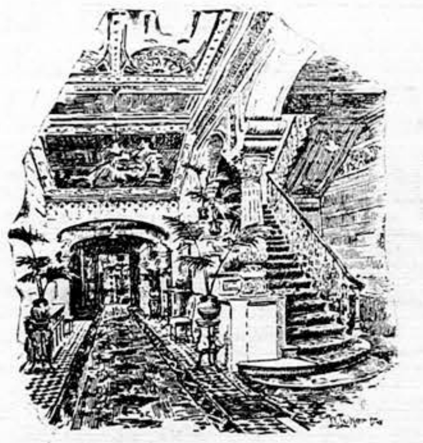

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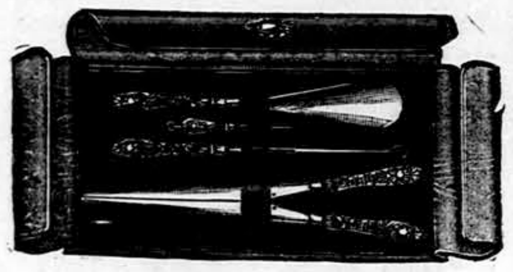
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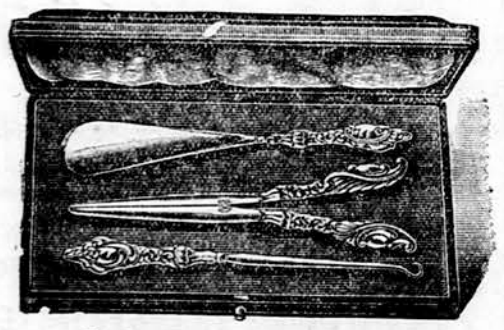
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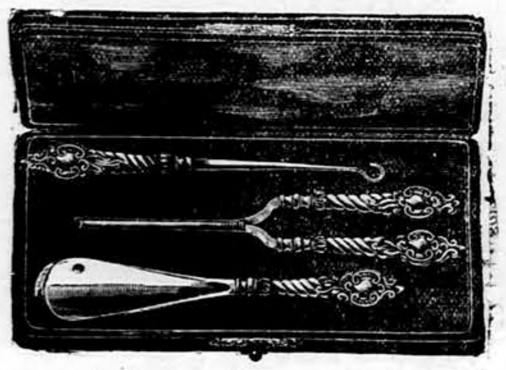
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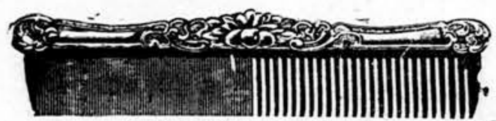
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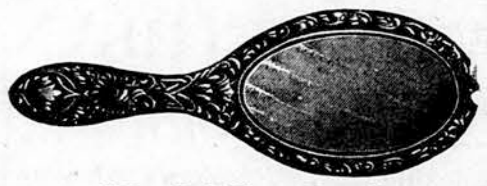
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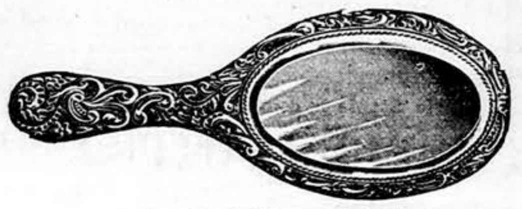
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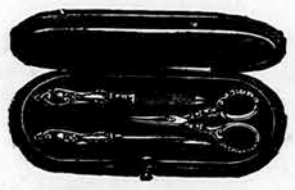
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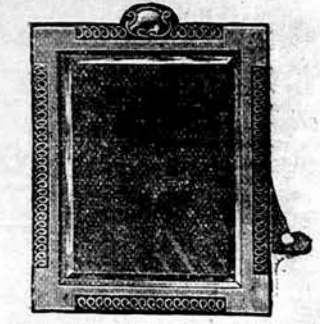
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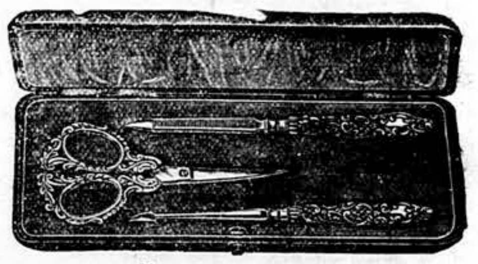
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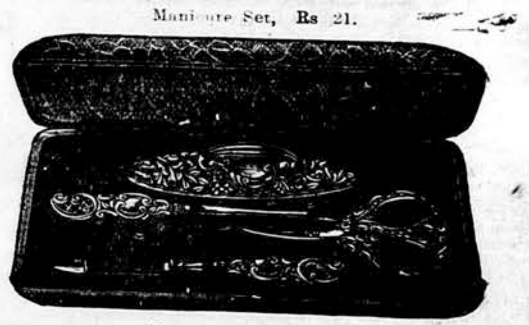
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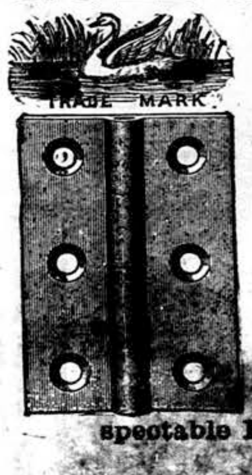

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